

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1973

Established 1887

27,992

## Nixon's Phase 3 Uses Voluntary Pay-Price Curbs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP).—President Nixon, keeping his record for surprise actions, today scrapped almost all voluntary wage-price controls in favor of compliance with voluntary guidelines that became effective immediately.

A new "Phase 3" keeps the tougher kind of controls only for the problem areas of food, health and construction. Rent control was set up completely, with no restraining standards for landlords to follow. The President issued a sweeping executive order putting these changes into effect, including the abolition of the Pay Board and the Price Commission. But he continued the Cost of Living Council (COLC) under a new director, John T. Dunlop, 58, a career specialist in labor relations.

For a period of 90 days, there will be pay and price sections within COLC, clearing up the backlog of existing cases, which are to be decided according to the former rules. After this transition period, these sections will be dropped.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who remains chairman of the COLC, told reporters at a White House briefing that Phase 3 will be tougher than the Kennedy-Johnson "guidelines" of the early 1960s, "because we have the ability to bring the stick out of the closet."

Officials said that where business and labor appear ready to take actions not in accord with the suggested standards of behavior, the COLC could intervene to establish "interim price and wage levels," hold public hearings (presumably to create community pressures), or issue a special restraining order "from that point on."

And where excessive wage or price increases had already been made effective, the COLC would retain the power to enforce a rollback.

For Phase 3, the President established a price "goal" of reducing the rate of inflation to 2.5 percent at the end of 1975. Mr. Shultz conceded that "this is ambitious, but attainable. If people work at it."

The pay guideline to be followed as a voluntary standard remains 5.5 percent (plus fringe benefits costs amounting to 0.7 percent).

New Committee  
But the President, among many related actions, named a new Labor Management Advisory Committee to the COLC to advise on whether the standards should be changed, "and, if so, how."

The 10-man board brought AFL-CIO President George Meany and his colleagues back into the picture, at least temporarily. Analysts agreed that, at least in theory, there were teeth in the new program, but some wondered whether the remaining administrative structure would be enough to cope with the inflation problem, especially since reporting and record-keeping requirements are heavily diluted.

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns told The Washington Post that "the program ought to work well, especially since the trade union leaders have been brought back into the picture."

"No stabilization program will work well without their co-operation," he said. "This is a program with voluntary features to be sure. But it has mandatory features, too. We must recognize that the inflation problem hasn't disappeared, and that the mandatory features will probably have to be used from time to time."

Because of soaring food prices, mandatory controls are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

3 Candidates Also Cited  
President's Campaign Unit  
Named in Vote Law Violation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Justice Department today accused the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President and three defeated congressional candidates of violations of federal election law.

The four criminal actions were filed in U.S. District Court here.

The eight-count criminal information filed against President Nixon's Finance Committee charged that the committee, through its treasurer, Hugh P. Sloan, gave G. Gordon Liddy, a legal adviser to the panel, cash in the amount of \$12,000, \$12,000 and \$5,300, without receiving a receipt.

The committee was charged in three counts with failing to report these expenditures to the General Accounting Office and with failing to obtain a receipt for and make a GAO report on an additional \$2,000 Mr. Liddy spent.

Maximum penalty upon conviction on each count is one year in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Others charged were: ● Fritz J. Thygeson, a Peace and Freedom party candidate for the House of Representatives from the 40th District of California, who won the June 5 primary but was defeated in the general election.



Soviet Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev (left) greeting French President Georges Pompidou near Minsk yesterday.

## Fears Saigon Attack at DMZ Hanoi Charges U.S. Stalls at Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Viet Cong charged today that the United States was allowing the negotiations to drag on here while South Vietnam prepared a major military operation against Communist-held territory just south of the Demilitarized Zone.

These charges at the weekly peace talks session came as Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho completed their fourth and longest day of negotiations since they resumed talks on Monday. The White House announced tonight that the two sides will meet again tomorrow morning.

The Viet Cong charges came amid reports this week that the future of the Demilitarized Zone continued to be a main sticking point in the new agreement. The charges would appear to indicate that the Communists fear a major South Vietnamese military effort to try to clarify the military situation just south of the DMZ before an agreement is signed.

Ly Van San, the Viet Cong spokesman, charged that "movements of troops and concentrations of troops and materiel" were under way and that "puppet troops, with U.S. backing, already have launched a number of operations in Quang Tri Province."

Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi spokesman, said "there is always an abyss between the Nixon administration's words and deeds."

But Mr. Le, in a passing reference, hinted that the two sides might be close to agreement on the question of the DMZ. "If there is a final (peace) agreement," he told the press following today's weekly session, "you will find out all you want to know about [the DMZ]."

The problem is basically one of corridors through the DMZ that the Communists want to allow the restricted movement of men and supplies.

Despite the claims that there would be more major military activity in Vietnam before an agreement is signed, the atmosphere today, both in the public and private talks, was improved.

David Lamberton, the U.S. delegation spokesman, said that the tone at today's weekly session was "somewhat improved." He called the Communists' re-

marks today "relatively less vituperative" than last week.

At the private talks, which today included technical experts from the two sides for the first time since private negotiations resumed Monday, the atmosphere

● Viet Cong aide requests neutral nations' meeting. Page 2.

also was better. There were visible handshakes and smiles as the negotiators came and went.

Hayward Islam, representing the United States at today's weekly session, called for a "sober de-galation of the rhetoric" so as to not "complicate the efforts being made to reach a just settlement."

In speaking of the future of

the Paris talks, he was particularly positive, saying that the delegations here would have new responsibilities "once an agreement is signed."

This was believed to refer to the mixed military commissions that will, in all probability, be set up here after the agreement.

Today's private meeting lasted just over six hours. There now have been more than 20 hours in talks since Monday. Tomorrow the technical experts will resume their meetings apart from Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho, it was announced.

The presence of the experts at today's private session was believed to be related to the task of elaborating the detailed protocols that will accompany various points in the final agreement.

## Sen. Scott Is 'Fed Up' With Palme

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said today he was "fed up" with Swedish Premier Olof Palme's criticism of the United States and its bombing policy against North Vietnam.

"Because his majority is so slim, he has to appease the extreme left by spewing anti-Americanism," Sen. Scott said on the floor of the Senate.

"It's an affront to the Swedish-Americans in this country," he said. "I'm glad we have no ambassador from Sweden at the present time. I'm fed up."

Progress at Helsinki  
On European security issues, which were later reported to have been the focus of his four hours of talks this afternoon with Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Brezhnev put more emphasis on achieving progress at Helsinki in preparations for a European security conference than on forthcoming talks in Geneva about East-West force reductions in Central Europe. And he did not hold out much prospect for major cutbacks.

"Personally, I think and believe that armaments should be reduced a little, even if only a little," he told reporters.

At the opening explorations on the issue, which he said Moscow had agreed to have start in late January or early February, "it will be a question first of matters of procedure," Mr. Brezhnev said. Then he appeared to suggest a protracted timetable for substantive negotiations.

"The question of reduction of forces will be discussed concretely later, after the European security conference," he said. "That problem is a separate one, a delicate and complicated question."

The Soviet Union and France, he asserted, "would like that [force reduction talks] to take place outside the context of blocs. That is how it will be."

Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Pompidou, meeting for the third time since October, 1970, greeted each other warmly at the airport today, then drove to a pair of modern dachas in a pine and birch forest at the nearby village of Zaslavl, where they immediately plunged into talks.

Soviet as well as French sources say that both sides preferred an out-of-the-way site and minimal protocol to allow maximum time for business. Minsk is 425 miles west of Moscow.

French sources said that the two leaders conferred for four hours and extended their talks into a working dinner, UPI reported.

[They said the talks were "extremely frank and friendly."

Before returning to Paris tomorrow evening, the French president will bring up the problem of cooperation between the European Common Market and its Communist counterpart, Comecon, they said. The sources said that France was aware the problem was not a bilateral one, but that France was prepared to give its own opinion on Common Market cooperation.

[Asked earlier to characterize the significance of the bilateral talks, Mr. Brezhnev said the summit "plays an important role for relaxation [of tension] in Europe." Then, laughing, he added, "If France does not invade anybody."

## Brezhnev Sees War in Vietnam Coming to End

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, preparing to begin two days of talks on European security and other issues with French President Georges Pompidou today, put a surprisingly positive appraisal on current efforts to end the Vietnam war.

At an impromptu news conference at the Mikhulichy Airport near Minsk, where he was awaiting Mr. Pompidou's arrival, Mr. Brezhnev told newsmen: "The Vietnam affair is drawing little by little to its conclusion. From the moment that talks begin, it means the two sides are determined to settle the affair peacefully."

His comments contrasted with an unusually sharp step-up in anti-American propaganda in the Soviet press and on Soviet television in the past week.

When newsmen asked about his prospective visit to the United States, Mr. Brezhnev said he had accepted an invitation from President Nixon and "the intention of such a visit exists, but nothing more has been arranged precisely." Recent reports have indicated that it was more likely to take place next fall than this spring.

Although Mr. Brezhnev refrained from making any direct link between his visiting the United States and a Vietnam peace settlement, he recalled his Dec. 21 speech condemning the American bombing of North Vietnam and asserting that the future development of Soviet-American relations would largely depend on how the Vietnam war was handled.

Rory O'Brady, waving from a police truck.

Dublin Jails  
IRA Leader  
For 6 Months

BEIRFAST, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Rory O'Brady, political leader of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, drew a six-month prison sentence in the Irish Republic today.

O'Brady was the second Provisional leader to be sent to prison in the republic since the government there introduced new legislation last month to crack down on the IRA.

O'Brady was convicted by a special Dublin court without jury of being a member of the IRA, an illegal organization in the republic and in Northern Ireland.

He refused to reply when the court asked him to plead guilty or innocent to the charge. Later he told the court: "I am satisfied that my character is right and proper."

O'Brady's conviction came a few weeks after Sean MacStiofain, chief of staff of the Provisionals, was sent to prison by a Dublin court on the same charge. MacStiofain has been on a hunger strike since his arrest in November.

Meanwhile, a special Irish Army-police task force investigating the wave of sectarian assassinations in Ulster arrested four Protestant men and charged them with shooting to death a 14-year-old mentally retarded Catholic boy in Belfast in June. Gunmen stormed past the youth's mother and killed him as he lay in bed.

Today's arrests brought to 11 the number of alleged killers—all Protestants—charged in the last week.

An army spokesman today denied the Provisionals' charge that British troops were using schoolgirls to help track down IRA gunmen.

"Complete Fabrication"  
"Saying that schoolgirls are involved in any of our intelligence operations would be a complete fabrication," the spokesman said. The Provisionals said that two alleged girl spies wandered about the Ardara area "sucking kili-pops" and informing the army whenever they spotted an IRA man.

Meanwhile, police declined today to identify a 17-year-old Catholic girl who was attacked by knife-wielding youths who carved a cross on her forehead in the border town of Slon Mills last night.

A police spokesman said the attack was carried out because the girl had a Protestant boyfriend.

"There is no doubt the attack was sectarian in motive," the spokesman said. "Someone doesn't like a Catholic girl having a Protestant boyfriend."

In Londonderry, rioting broke out in the Roman Catholic Creggan District early today as a crowd of youths attacked British troops with stones and bottles after the soldiers made three arrests.

Army patrols fired rubber bullets and used tear and nausea gas to disperse the mob, but several cars were overturned and set ablaze. Crude street barricades were erected by the crowd. The barricades were removed later.

The three arrested, including a boy and a girl, were released shortly after the disturbances.

## Cambodia Assembly Grounds Rocketed

## U.S. Jets Keep Hitting North's Panhandle

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—U.S. planes stepped up their attacks on North Vietnam's panhandle today for the eighth consecutive day. Communist attacks in the South led to one of the lowest points in nine months, military spokesmen said.

In Phnom Penh rockets hit the grounds of Cambodia's National Assembly today, sending legislators running from the assembly building.

Seven persons were arrested by Cambodian military police this afternoon in connection with the rocketing, a government spokesman said. He said that at least five persons were wounded in the attack.

The North Vietnamese Army's newspaper said today that French planes were preparing to renew U.S. air raids in the Hanoi-Binhphong area. But there were no reports of strikes above the 20th parallel.

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met for 35 minutes today with President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon. The two men had not conferred since Saturday. Their sessions presumably concern the Paris peace talks although the nature of their discussions has not been revealed.

South Vietnamese Army sources said that in the 24 hours ending at dawn today, 54 "enemy-initiated" incidents caused the deaths of 102 South Vietnamese and the wounding of 89.

This was the lowest number of attacks since Dec. 28, when 54 incidents were also listed as the lowest since the Communist offensive began in April.

The U.S. command said that 144 jet fighter-bombers and 14 three-plane waves of B-52s raided North Vietnam below the 20th parallel in the 24 hours ending at dawn today.

Today's report said that 12 formations of B-52s dumped an estimated 1,100 tons of bombs along the North Vietnamese coast south of the 20th parallel.

First GI Rabies Death  
Reported in Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A American soldier killed by his barracks pet puppy died yesterday, the first U.S. serviceman to die of rabies in Vietnam, where the disease exists in epidemic proportions.

The 22-year-old Army private had lain unconscious for 13 days at Saigon Army Hospital while doctors worked to defeat the illness, which is virtually 100 percent fatal. The soldier's identity was withheld.

while the two other three-plane missions were near the Laos border at the Ban Karai pass, 36 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone. The pass is one of three major tunnels to the Ho Chi Minh Trail, command spokesmen said.

Command spokesmen said the U.S. planes destroyed two high-banking B-52s.

● Balking pilot says goals are not worth the killing. Page 2.

way bridges near the coastal city of Vinh, North Vietnam's second largest port. They said jets armed with laser-guided bombs knocked out "several" anti-aircraft guns and a 122-mm artillery gun farther south, near Dong Hoi.

Three 107-mm rockets fired from ice-cream vendors' carts hit the National Assembly grounds in Phnom Penh. Legislators spilled from the building in panic. Moments later, an ice-cream cart packed with plastic explosives blew up across the street, and the legislators dove for cover under parked cars.

The assembly had been meeting to discuss payroll corruption in the Cambodian armed forces. Military sources speculated that the rocket attack may have been the work of government officers seeking to head off legislation action. The last rocketing in Phnom Penh occurred Dec. 1 while legislators were discussing the corruption issue.

North Vietnam radio claimed today that Communist-led forces had in 1972 scored "tremendous victories" that gave them control of 85 percent of Cambodia and 70 percent of its people.

Allied estimates are that at least three-fourths of Cambodia's territory is under Communist control or contested, but the population has fled from many of these areas to the cities, most of which remain under control of the Phnom Penh government.

United Press International.

A WAR PICTURE—Mother and child are framed by battle-scarred window of their Bien Hoa home damaged in Communist rocket attack last week on the nearby airbase.

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WEATHER		
	° F.	
ALGONA	15	Rain
AMSTERDAM	8	Overcast
ANERKA	1	Clear
ARLICK	1	Cloudy
BARRETT	18	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	Overcast
BELLEVILLE	1	Overcast
BRUSSELS	3	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	Pale
BUDAPEST	4	Cloudy
CARLEBANK	18	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	Foggy
DE LA SOL	1	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	Overcast
EDINBURGH	6	Pale
FAIRBANKS	8	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	Overcast
GENEVA	1	Snow
GRANVILLE	1	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	8	Rain
LAKE WASSA	8	Cloudy
LONDON	18	Cloudy
LONDON	4	Overcast
MILAN	8	Pale
MONTREAL	7	Snow
MOSCOW	9	Snow
MUNICH	4	Overcast
NEW YORK	2	Sunny
NEW YORK	2	Sunny
OSLO	1	Foggy
PARIS	1	Overcast
PARIS	1	Overcast
ROME	10	Clear
ST. LOUIS	1	Snow
STOCKHOLM	4	Sunny
TEL AVIV	18	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	Cloudy
VENICE	1	Foggy
VIENNA	2	Overcast
WASHINGTON	3	Clear
WASHINGTON	1	Sunny
YOKOHAMA	3	Cloudy

(Fahrenheit) Temperatures in C.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SAT. OCT. 10, 1914.



Balkans  
stify suit on Milk-Price Supports

## Lawyer Called Solicitor Dairies' Campaign Gifts

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Nixon's personal lawyer, Richard A. Goodson, has been identified in papers as a major solicitor of campaign gifts to the president's family. The suit says that the lawyer, who is also a partner in the law firm of Goodson, Kalmbach, DeLoach & Chillingworth, solicited "quite unconvincing" campaign gifts and then sought to shift at least part of the cost when the suits insisted on making the gifts public, as required by law.

Kalmbach, a partner in the law firm of Goodson, Kalmbach, DeLoach & Chillingworth, solicited "quite unconvincing" campaign gifts and then sought to shift at least part of the cost when the suits insisted on making the gifts public, as required by law.

Suit by Nader  
The dairy executive testified that he made no commitments to Mr. Kalmbach but requested that "all contributions would be explicitly identified and fully reported in campaign finance statements required by law and that no circumlocutory activity would be considered."

## Kirkpatrick Is Quitting FTC; Regrets at White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Robert G. Kirkpatrick, the Federal Trade Commission chairman, who has been in the agency since October, 1970, is resigning. He has been in the agency since October, 1970, is resigning. He has been in the agency since October, 1970, is resigning.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, 54, who was appointed in August, 1970, was leaving the agency to resume law practice. But there was evidence that Mr. Kirkpatrick was not dissatisfied with his job. His resignation was a surprise to many.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's decision was accepted with regret by Mr. Warren, who said a successor would be appointed soon. There were reports that he had been in the White House staff.

## Pilot Recounts 29-Hour Hijacking Ordeal, Accuses FBI

By Richard Witkin  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—A pilot who was held captive for 29 hours during a hijacking ordeal, recounted the experience and accused the FBI of mistaking him for a terrorist.



Lt. (jg) Judith Ann Neuffer, holding model of C-130 transport, after receiving her flight training orders.

## U.S. Navy Will Train Women As Pilots, Bars Combat Role

By Eric Pace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—A fighter pilot's daughter with a background in computer science and the Navy rank of lieutenant yesterday became the first woman to be assigned to pilot training in the Navy.

"I'm thrilled. I'm going to give it everything I have," said Lt. (jg) Judith Ann Neuffer, a 24-year-old Ohioan, after Navy Secretary John W. Warner signed her training orders in a ceremony at his Pentagon office.

The Navy announced that seven other women, four of them civilians, also had been chosen to take naval pilot training at Pensacola, Fla.

Pentagon officials said that, if the eight trainees finish their 18-month courses successfully, they will become the only women pilots in the U.S. armed forces.

Combat Role Barred  
"This is a great day for the Navy," Mr. Warner exclaimed. As flight cadets, the women are to have the same status as men, but federal law bars them from combat assignments.

"I really have no desire to be a combat pilot anyway," Lt. Neuffer said in an interview. Now a computer programmer at a naval installation at San Diego, she took her degree at Ohio State University and went through the Navy's Officer Candidate School for women at Newport, R.I. Her father, Raymond W. Neuffer, is the manager of an airfield outside Orrville, Ohio. He flew P-47 and P-48 fighters over Burma during World War II.

In that war, Pentagon officials said, women first piloted U.S. military aircraft. They said the women were known as Women Air Service pilots, or WASPs. They ferried Army aircraft from one field to another after receiving some Army Air Corps training. But they did not fly combat missions.

The federal law banning women from fighting stipulates that women be assigned to duty in aircraft that are engaged in combat missions, not may they be assigned to duty on vessels of the Navy other than hospital ships and transports.

Accordingly, Navy officials said, Lt. Neuffer and her seven colleagues would be trained to fly transport aircraft or helicopters in noncombat roles and would not be assigned to carrier duty. The women flight adepts are to wear standard flight suits and use standard flight equipment now being used by male pilots, the officials said.

The women will be permitted to marry while they are undergoing

## U.S. Reporter Freed While Appeal Made

Released by Order Of Justice Douglas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Justice William O. Douglas today ordered reporter William T. Farr freed from jail while he appeals a contempt conviction for a story about the 1970 Charles Manson trial.

Mr. Farr, 33, has been in jail 48 days. Justice Douglas's order that the Los Angeles Times reporter be freed "in his own recognition" was to be followed later in the day, with an opinion by the justice.

Mr. Farr was held in contempt by Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older of Los Angeles for writing a story about a prospective witness's statement that the Manson "family" planned to murder several movie stars. Mr. Farr was then working for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

Order by Judge  
Judge Older held Mr. Farr in contempt for refusing to divulge the names of the lawyers who supplied him with the statement. During the trial, the judge had imposed an order barring lawyers and other trial participants from disclosing any information about the case.

Mr. Farr asked Justice Douglas 10 days ago to order him released until the U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco rules on an appeal. The justice held up action until the Los Angeles County counsel office replied.

John D. Maharg, the county counsel, and William F. Stewart, his deputy, told the justice that most of Mr. Farr's legal argument had been made by the reporter in an earlier appeal rejected by the Supreme Court in November. Justice Douglas was the sole dissenter.

"The real issue in this case is the continued viability of the judiciary to preserve the constitutional guarantee of a fair trial," he said. "There is no question present in this case concerning governmental interference with the expression of private beliefs or attempts to invade the privacy of opinions, assertions or intellectual viewpoints."

## U.S. Army Unveils Plan to Cut Personnel, Raise Efficiency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Army today unveiled a major restructuring of its command structure intended to improve readiness and efficiency.

The Army said its reorganization, the first in 11 years, "is designed to improve readiness, training, the material and equipment acquisition process, the quality and responsiveness of management and better support for the soldier."

It said no bases around the country will be closed but some will be moved in scope. The moves will result, among other things, in a 10 percent reduction in the Army staff at the Pentagon and a small cut in the number of generals.

813 Jobs to Go  
A total of 813 military and civilian jobs will be cut from the headquarters staff and 1,986 more will be transferred to other commands or field agencies.

The Army estimated that the bulk of the plan would be in full force within a year. The Army said it will consolidate its Munitions Command at Joliet, Ill., and its Weapons Command at Rock Island, Ill., into new Armaments Command at Rock Island.

Major headquarters elements of the Electronics Command at Philadelphia will be consolidated with the bulk of the headquarters located at Fort Monmouth, N.J. There will also be a realignment and consolidation of the Army depot system.

A new command will be set up at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to provide the statement calls "improved delivery of Army health care in the United States."

In line with increased emphasis on the reserves, the Training and Doctrine Command will run ROTC programs through four new regional offices at Fort Benning, N.C.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Knox, Ky.; and Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Army estimated that when the training and doctrine organization is fully set up it will include about 180,000 military and 40,000 civilian personnel.

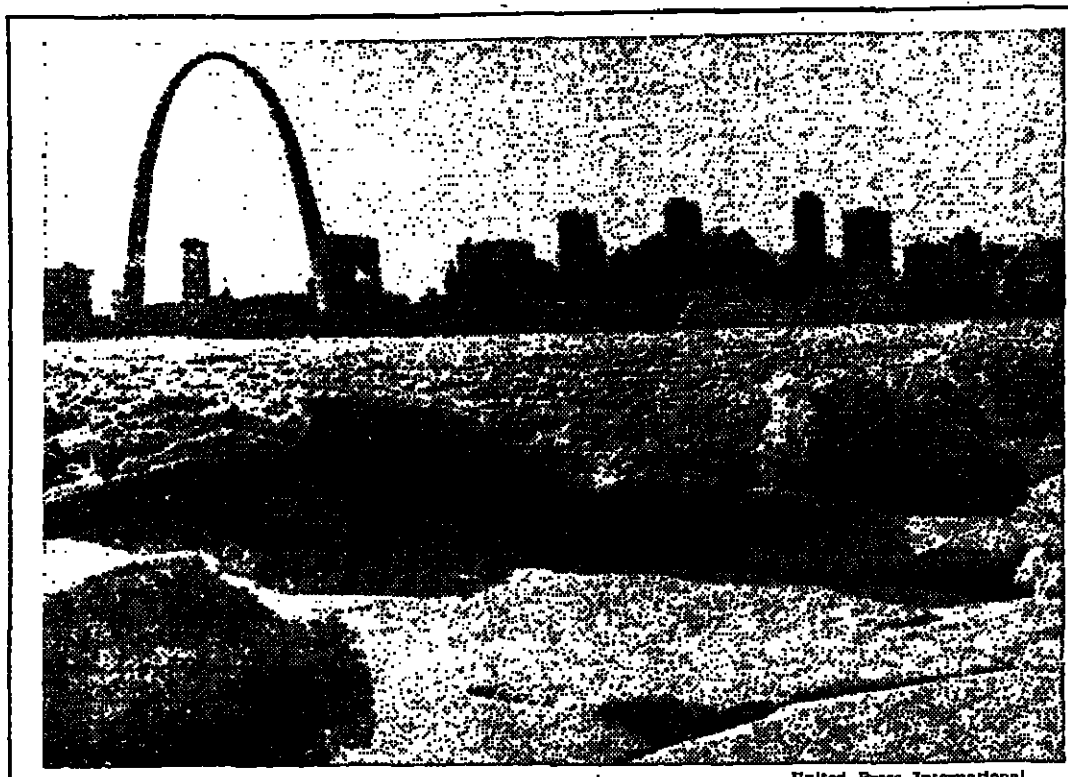
The Army Force Command will number some 225,000 officers and enlisted men and be responsible for 660,000 National Guardsmen and reservists.

The U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting anti-missile defenses will require a consolidation of some Safeguard AEM activities and reduction in overall personnel, the Army said. These actions will include:

• The merger of the Safeguard Systems Command and the Safeguard Logistics Command at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

• Elimination of the Safeguard central training facility at Fort Bliss, Texas.

• A reduction in force at the Army Engineer Division; at the Army Safeguard Communication Agency, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; and at the Safeguard Evaluation Agency, White Sands Missile Range, N.M.



ICY RIVER—Chunks of ice piled up on Illinois side of Mississippi River as heavy ice flows past St. Louis skyline in background. National Weather Service predicted heavy ice on river above St. Louis this week would cause big drop in river down stream and warned owners to take precautions to prevent damage to their boats.

## Sniper Called Quiet Boy Embittered by Navy

By Andrew H. Malcolm

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 11 (NYT).—Mark James Robert Essex, the 33-year-old Negro identified by the New Orleans police as the sniper who was shot and killed atop the Downtown Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge there, was remembered here as a quiet, average student who somehow developed a hatred for whites during a tour of duty in the Navy.

Born Aug. 12, 1949, he was the oldest of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Mark H. Essex, who live on Cottonwood Street in this east Kansas town of 23,237 inhabitants.

The boy's father, a foreman at the Panestil Packing Co. here, and his mother, Nellie, a teacher for the Head Start program, were told of their son's death at their jobs shortly before noon Tuesday. They immediately went into seclusion in their small, single-story, white frame home on Emporia's east side.

James Sear, manager of the local Montgomery Ward store, said that he had confirmed to the federal authorities that the rifle found near Essex's body was sold to him on April 11, 1972, at the Emporia store.

Proper Records Made  
"The sale was in accordance with the law and the proper records were made," Mr. Sear said in a prepared statement. "The company is cooperating fully with the authorities in their investigation."

It could not be confirmed when Essex left Emporia. Some friends said that last summer he had gone to New Orleans, where he found a job. Others said it was in the fall. One friend told the Emporia Gazette that Essex had visited his parents for Christmas.

The Rev. W. A. Chambers of St. James Baptist Church here said that Essex, who was known as Jimmy, had built up a tremendous hatred for whites while he was in the Navy.

"I baptized him in the religion when he was quite young," Mr. Chambers told the Gazette, "but when he came back [from the Navy], he was denouncing all this as a white man's religion."

Rejected Counsel  
Mr. Chambers said that both he and Mrs. Essex had tried to counsel him. "But he wouldn't listen," Mr. Chambers said, "he just hated white folks."

"He was an ordinary boy and his parents were interested in him," Mr. Chambers continued, "but something happened to him in the Navy."

Essex joined the Navy here on Jan. 13, 1969. According to records, he enlisted in a four-year, guaranteed school program at an advanced pay grade because he had had some college training.

According to a Pentagon official, Essex spent two months in boot camp in San Diego, then spent three months at dental school there before he was transferred to the naval air station at Imperial Beach, Calif., as a dental apprentice technician.

A Navy official here said that Essex's basic training would have included only one afternoon's familiarity with the M-1 rifle and .45-caliber pistol.

General Discharge  
Essex reportedly received a general discharge for unsuitability on Feb. 10, 1971, for "character and behavior disorders."

When he returned home from the Navy, according to Mrs. Chambers, "he couldn't keep a job." She said, "He couldn't stand taking orders from white people."

Mrs. Essex told a CBS reporter that a series of incidents in the Navy had influenced her son. She said these included white guards stopping her son more often than they did whites, white policemen, presumably in San Diego, frisking her son more often than whites and complaints by white sailors about

## 'Just Hated White Folks'

black-style music being played too loud in her son's barracks. "You know," she said, "you just keep on putting a little snow up on top of snow and pretty soon it's going to break. Jimmy wanted to be a man."

Essex graduated from Emporia High School in 1967. Robert Lodie, his guidance counselor and acting principal in 1967, said that Essex had been an average student who was in the high school band and was most interested in auto mechanics.

Mr. Lodie said that Essex was well-behaved and respected by students and teachers. Previously, Essex had participated in Cub Scout activities.

After graduation, Essex studied accounting at Labette Community Junior College but later transferred to Kansas State College at Pittsburg, and then to Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia. He withdrew in the fall of 1968.

Morris Dell, a long-time friend of the Essex family, said that they were "fine, upstanding Christian people."

"Mark (the father) has been a hard worker all his life," Mr. Dell said. "Their kids were no different than any others while they were growing up. They all seemed to be nice kids."

## New Orleans Mayor Doubts Conspiracy Behind Sniping

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (AP).—Mayor Moon Landrieu said today the controversy over how many snipers were involved in Sunday's shootings may never be ended and he discounted speculation that the attack was part of a national conspiracy.

The sniper, or snipers, killed six persons and left 17 injured during a night of violence at the Downtown Howard Johnson Hotel.

Police killed Mark J. Essex, 33, of Emporia, Kan., but a search continued, without success, the following day for another gunman.

"We have nothing new on the number of people involved," the mayor told a news conference. "We have proceeded on the assumption there may have been more than one, probably two, possibly three."

Mr. Landrieu discounted claims that a widespread conspiracy might have been behind the shooting. "It was simply an awfully sick, very deranged, suicidal person or persons," he said.

Ripping Off Police  
He said such shootings flare up when some "insane" individual "decides to tip off" as many uniformed police and firemen as possible.

Mr. Landrieu said the shooting could not be linked to any racial atmosphere in the city. For one thing, he added, there were black officers down there in great numbers and as heroes as the white officers.

"This was an insane criminal against the entire community," he said.

Police said yesterday they had obtained the hotel registry and were checking guests, raising the question whether Essex might have had someone with him who had taken a room at the hotel. Police and FBI agents questioned Rodney Frank, one of Essex's former New Orleans roommates, yesterday. But a police spokesman said, "It appears that Frank has no connection with the incident."

A police ballistics expert said yesterday that examination so far indicated that all the victims had been hit by one weapon—the .44-caliber magnum rifle carried by Essex.

Fragments Match  
Alex Vega, the expert, said bullet fragments taken from a wounded fireman came from shells fired by Essex's rifle. The rifle also caused the death of Deputy Police Superintendent

Later, he worked for two brief periods for Panestil Packing.

3 Traffic Violations  
Police records here showed that Essex was cited for three traffic violations—running a stop sign, speeding and illegal parking. Police Chief Merle Hayes said records had also showed that the Essex youth was absent without leave from the Navy in October 1970.

Chief Hayes said Essex's body had been identified through his fingerprints, presumably those taken when he entered military service.

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"Mark (the father) has been a hard worker all his life," Mr. Dell said. "Their kids were no different than any others while they were growing up. They all seemed to be nice kids."

## English Flu Kills 57 In North California

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—"English flu" has killed 57 persons in northern California in a week and could sweep across the United States, according to health officials here.

The influenza virus, officially called A/England/42/72 after being identified at a laboratory in London, first appeared in the United States in September with an outbreak in Hawaii.

It also has spread through Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand, South Africa, France, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, among other countries. The strain first appeared in southern India in the fall of 1971.

New NBC News Chief  
NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Richard C. Wald has been named president of NBC News, succeeding Reuben Frank, 52, Mr. Wald, 41, has been executive vice-president. He was managing editor of The New York Herald Tribune when it folded in 1966, spent a year as assistant managing editor of The Washington Post and joined NBC News in 1968 as vice-president.

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## Beyond the Trials

The offer of E. Howard Hunt Jr. to plead guilty to all of the charges against him in the Watergate case is dramatic enough, so far as the proceedings now under way in the U.S. District Court are concerned. But those proceedings are in any case only the beginning of public concern for the implications of the attempt to break into, and bug, the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate.

Obviously, those accused of this specific offense must be tried and, if admitting or proved to be guilty, punished. What is more fundamental to the national interest is to track down all of the ramifications of the case. Already, the prosecution has indicated that these are very extensive and complicated. There was a broad and poorly audited effort by the Republicans to obtain "intelligence" of certain activities by groups opposed to the party and the administration. Given the troubles the Democrats had encountered in Chicago from activists of various brands, this goal was not in itself either illegitimate or unnatural. But how far did the work of the "intelligence" group extend? Did leading Republican officials know the scope of what they were financing? Was the Watergate affair the result of over-zealous subordinates? Or was it an unacknowledged part of Republican high strategy?

The Watergate business was extensively but informally canvassed during the campaign. Democrats drew sweeping conclusions from

the evidence available, but the effect upon the electorate was not apparent in the voting. Nevertheless, the Republicans could at best claim a Scottish verdict of "not proven." The test of the truth was postponed, but it cannot be, and will not be, shoved under any rug in permanence.

If the government proves the case set forth by the prosecutor, it will have established a prima facie case for going much, much deeper into Republican campaign expenditures and techniques. True, this will not reverse the verdict of last November, even if the truth shows the victorious (at the presidential level) party to be as black as the opposition painted it. But whatever the results of such an investigation, the grounds for better laws, more effectively enforced, may be established, and certainly the national leadership of both parties will be on notice to be more responsible in their control over the party organization.

Muddying the sources of American political power was, until fairly recently, largely the work of satraps at local or, at most, state levels. This has been, if not abolished, greatly diminished so far as national issues are concerned. The crudities of voting names from tombstones and dumping ballot boxes in the river belong, mostly, to history. But as the national authority has grown, so has its liability to political perversion. Watergate may be a symptom of such perversion; certainly it demands the closest and widest investigation, the keenest analysis.

## Their Master's Voice

The members of the Senate Armed Services Committee should not have been unduly surprised by Elliot Richardson's refusal to reveal his personal views on the recent carpet-bombing of Hanoi. The nominee for the post of defense secretary has already demonstrated his capacity as secretary of health, education and welfare to serve the President by unflinchingly abandoning opinions of his own. Having silently acquiesced in Mr. Nixon's policies on bombing, he is now equally discreet on the matter of bombing, except to say that he approved of strikes against military targets in Hanoi. Adopting the precise idiom that has apparently been codified by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird as the all-purpose reply to all questions, Mr. Richardson said that he would not get into "the negotiation track"—the new official way of saying that to discuss the bombing of Hanoi would hurt the talks in Paris.

Such non sequiturs should persuade the senators that the administration has no intention to take either Congress or the American people into its confidence on matters of the gravest importance to the nation's official course and personal conscience. Testimony by civilian and military spokesmen has been reduced to the level of an insulting charade. Congressional committee

hearings and departmental press briefings are being treated to something very much like prerecorded taped messages. The words that seem to flow from the mouths of cabinet members, military officers and press secretaries are dubbed in by the White House.

Evidently to perfect his system of synchronization, White House Press Secretary Ziegler has now embarked on a special assistance project to provide cabinet officers with "good people" as their public relations specialists and spokesmen. Thus, as unprecedented powers are concentrated in the White House, an increasingly remote President orchestrates the voices which speak for him as he maintains his lofty silence. Awesome decisions, such as the dispatch of powerful air armadas, are made without explanation or justification other than that the President alone knows the reasons and that to share them with the American people would jeopardize the presidential game plan.

Such a doctrine of presidential power violates the very principle of constitutional government. Its fatal flaw is that the claim of presidential infallibility cannot absolve the American people of the ultimate moral responsibility for the actions committed in their name.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Sadat Under Fire

Clashes last week between students and police in Cairo reflect the dangerously deepening frustrations of a society caught in an unbearable but apparently unalterable no-war, no-peace situation which leaves Israel's forces sitting on the Suez Canal in control of a large chunk of Egyptian territory.

The students, less united today than they were a year ago, appear to have been subdued for the moment. In recent months the government has successfully put down at least two reported coup attempts by dissident officers and has overridden an unusually outspoken challenge from members of the National Assembly. Nevertheless, time may be running out on the adroit juggling act through which Mr. Sadat has managed to keep the opposition off balance by loudly promising war while feverishly seeking a peaceful solution to the territorial problem.

The president's popular eviction of the Russians last July has so undermined Egypt's already weak military posture as to destroy any lingering credibility in his militant boasts. Meanwhile, the search for an acceptable settlement in Sinai has been frustrated by Israeli insistence on substantive territorial changes and by the immobilization of American initiatives caused by the presidential election and Washington's preoccupation with Southeast Asia.

Although President Sadat continues to call publicly for military preparations—in which

neither he nor his people can have any faith—and to denounce American peace efforts, there are indications that he is pinning his hopes on one more desperate bid for a diplomatic solution. The constructive role played by the Egyptian ambassador to Thailand in the recent safe release of Israeli hostages held by Black September guerrillas in Bangkok suggests a possible break with Palestinian extremists that could be significant in spite of a subsequent effort to assuage Palestinian feelings through the release from Egypt of four guerrillas accused of assassinating Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell.

Equally intriguing is a recent statement by Moamer Qadhafi, Mr. Sadat's militant Libyan partner in the incipient federation of Arab republics, praising the Egyptian leader for his resistance to militants who demand immediate resumption of the fighting. "We in Libya do not want war that is waged on Arab soil," Col. Qadhafi said. "If this is not realized, then the peace they [the Israelis] advocate is much better than losing battles and clashes on Arab territory."

Such hints of realism and flexibility should not go untested. If Sadat fails to deliver an acceptable settlement soon, the ensuing chaos in Egypt could transfer Arab leadership to the more militant Syrians and Palestinians, destroying all hopes for peace in the Middle East for a long time to come.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

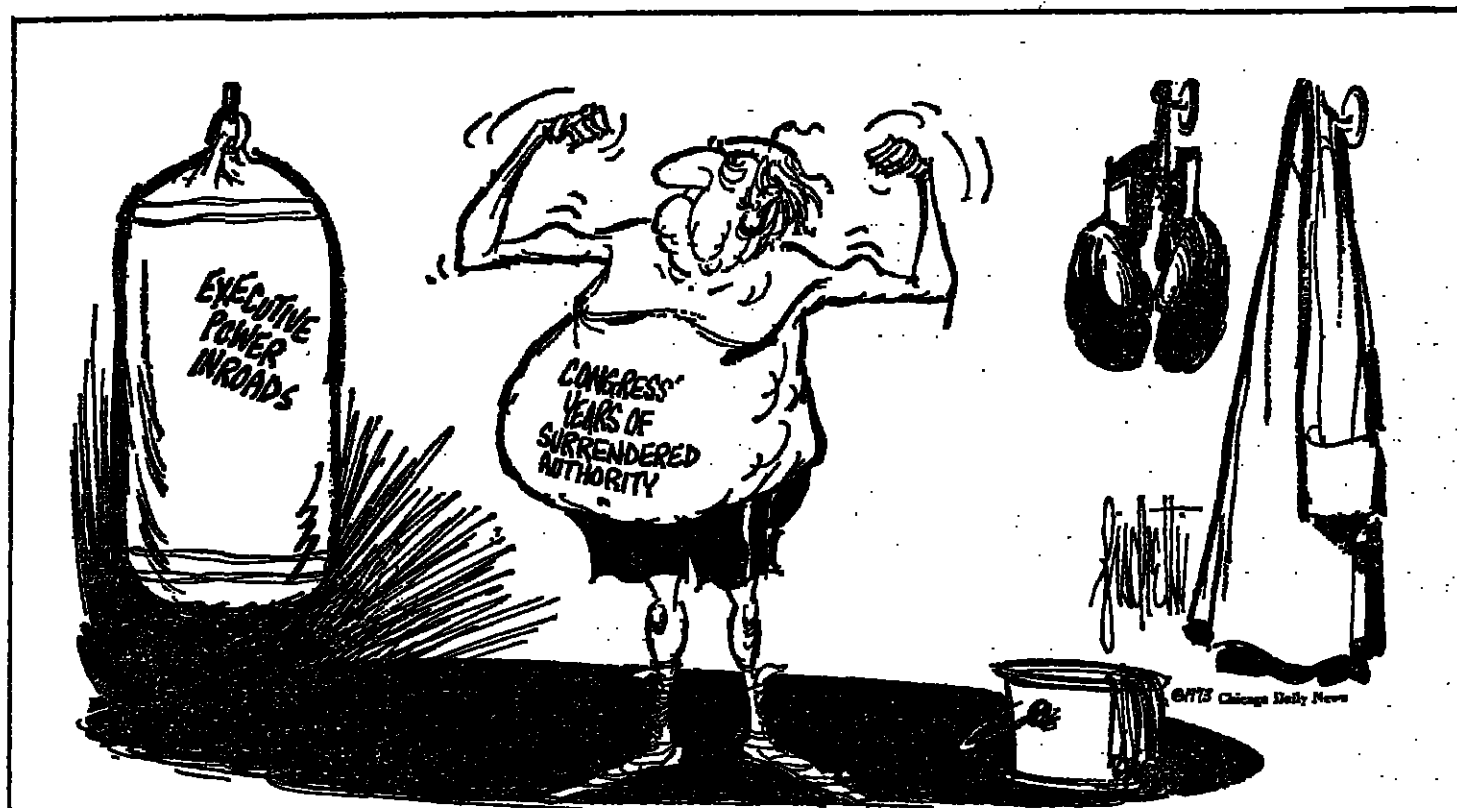
January 12, 1898

LONDON—One of the most experienced publishers of modern fiction declared a few years ago to a writer in the Morning Post that he refused at least 50 novels for every one he accepted, and that in most years the figure was probably very much larger. Taking this minimum as a basis, and allowing a very wide margin for manuscripts which visited several publishers during the year, we arrive at the conclusion that at least 50,000 novels were submitted to publishers in 1897.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1923

LOS ANGELES—Blackmail has become the greatest curse of the motion picture industry at Hollywood and many stars have been its victims. Wally Reid, on one occasion, it is said, paid \$30,000 to a gang of blackmailers who said they were going to publish an article in a magazine read widely by movie folk and which told of his addiction to drugs. There are certainly many more like him, and the innocent as well as the guilty are victims of this horrible crime, but afraid to denounce it.



'For a Fighter, the Bumps Are in the Wrong Place'

## The Brutal Politics of War

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It may prove historically correct that the Communist Tet offensive of 1969, a military failure, was indeed North Vietnam's first real victory over the United States in the Indo-China war, and that the American bombing attack on Hanoi and Haiphong in December, 1972, despite demonstrable Communist losses in striking power, provided them a second major triumph.

Neither conjectural assessment can yet be regarded as conclusive. Yet, in both cases, it is apparent that purely material aspects of strategic actions turned out to be secondary in importance to psychological and political aspects.

The Tet offensive was disastrous to the Communists from a battlefield viewpoint. After their initial successes and repression in the temporarily captured South Vietnamese city of Hue, the Communist forces were defeated with immense casualties. Saigon's army and regime proved they could fight.

### Public Opinion

But incalculable damage done in the crucial sector of U.S. public opinion and criticism of President Lyndon Johnson set in motion an intense reaction that favored Hanoi, starting with intellectuals and university students. This ended with Johnson's political retirement.

President Nixon subsequently initiated U.S. bombing of the Northern centers after an original tough response to Hanoi's March, 1972, offensive and also after attacks on Communist positions in Cambodia and Laos which had kept alive the savage opposition of those who detested the war's impact on America itself.

The bombs struck following a breakdown in Paris peace negotiations and during a lapse in congressional sessions. But, just as the defeat of Communist forces in 1968 was politically counterproductive, the December, 1972, air raids also were politically counter-productive.

The American and West European press filled swiftly with stories about "murder bombing" and "terror bombing." Since most of the bombing was aimed at military targets, within little time emotional adversaries began to compare Nixon with Hitler and the raids with Nazi slaughterhouses.

Hanoi's official figures, according to the Agency France Presse, say 305 were killed in Haiphong. Blood cannot be measured; nor can the exquisite and precious gift of life. Nevertheless, certain comparisons must be made. North Vietnam's official statistic of 1,623 persons killed in the "murder

bombings" of December compares with Saigon's official statistic of 5,800 persons slaughtered, principally by throat-cutting or burial alive, during the Communist occupation of the South Vietnamese city of Hue in February, 1968.

The second point in this coldly dreadful numbers game is in terms of comparison with other bombardments. During World War II, 135,000 deaths were caused by Allied bombing of Dresden on Feb. 14 and 16, 1945, and 83,600 in Tokyo on one firebomb raid in March, 1945. This does not mention the ghastly results of atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

There are certain dismal deductions to be made. U.S. raids on North Vietnam obviously avoided use of those incendiary bombs which so easily destroy Asiatic cities like Tokyo—or Hanoi. Secondly, although the enormous tonnage dropped by B-52s blatantly exceeded World War II standards, they produced relatively lesser results. They certainly weren't aimed at North Vietnam's vulnerable dikes.

These subjects have not been adequately discussed in the angry Western press. One has enormous distaste for quantifying pain. Yet the fact remains that, in contrast with spirited criticism published in democratic organs, the Soviet and Chinese expressions have seemed relatively restrained.

All this having been said, there isn't the slightest doubt that the United States is eager to end this unfortunate war, so tarnishing to its image. It seems doomed to the distasteful choice between accepting an unhappy compromise—even less palatable

than that hoped for before the bombing started—or an even unhappier fallback strategy.

The North Vietnamese have employed all kinds of devices such as misstatements of the word "mien" or "zone" of Vietnam to obfuscate even the involvement of a South Vietnamese authority in Saigon, in order to confuse any agreement.

They have gleefully used U.S. prisoners to blackmail Washington into exercising pressure on Saigon—preferring to press for a U.S. role of open hostility to President Thieu rather than a mere U.S. withdrawal.

At this moment, the American people seem stuck with an awful choice of conditions. They possess immense military power to impose their national policy; and they possess little political will or moral desire to use this power.

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## The Critical Swedes

By Alvin Shuster

STOCKHOLM—Now that the Swedish government talked itself into another diplomatic tangle with Washington, the question has been raised here why this neutral country expresses more hostility toward the U.S. role in Vietnam than any of America's other traditional friends. The Swedes, rather shy in comparison with, say, the outgoing Danes, and living in a country about the size of California with New York City's population, are themselves divided on the answer. Their neutrality has kept them out of wars since the Napoleonic era, but their recent words have brought them trouble, particularly with a sensitive Washington.

"The reasons why we get so involved in world affairs are somewhat complex," said a Swedish diplomat. "One answer obviously is that we've solved our fundamental problems at home and we like to play an active international role within our definition of neutrality. There is a kind of idealism in Swedish life."

"Moral conscience is one factor," said a banker here. "More than that, the Swede, with his high standard of living, thinks he is so much better off than others that he wants to show compassion for the ill-treated elsewhere."

"When we broke out of our isolation, we woke up with a conscience," said Premier Olof Palme. "Our young people, our strong trade unions, are all active in world matters. The government reflects that."

Such high moral pronouncements are often viewed with cynicism by those with memories in neighboring Norway and Denmark. Many Danes, for example, are similarly unhappy over the American bombing but they also remember "the Nazi occupation of their country in World War II when Sweden escaped untouched in neutrality."

To many outside, Sweden also appears to be addressing itself to the problems of others in increasingly ideological terms. It is a style that has irritated the United States government and the relations between the two countries fell to a low point with Washington's request that Stockholm withhold sending a new ambassador in retaliation for a statement by Mr. Palme denouncing the recent heavy bombing of Hanoi to Nazi atrocities.

Sweden's generous foreign aid program has gradually shifted more from underdeveloped countries, no matter what their governments, to left-wing governments such as those in Cuba, Chile and Tanzania and to the African nationalists fighting against Portugal and South Africa. Sweden gives about \$15 million a year in aid to North Vietnam.

In the view of some diplomats, however, Sweden once the dominant and most aggressive power in Europe, still tries to tread carefully, despite the outward signs of pulp-mountaining.

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## The Battle Nixon Faces In Congress

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Two dramatic events in the past few days—the sailing in New Orleans and the surge in wholesale prices—map the high ground the President commands in the coming battle with the Congress.

But even so, if serious men in the House and Senate contrast their shots around the issue of appropriations they can exert tremendous pressure on Mr. Nixon to behave in a more responsible way.

The sailing in New Orleans underlines the very real fear widespread among Americans that the social order is endangered by crime and violence. The rise in wholesale prices sharpens the equally strong concern about inflation and the cost of living.

The net result of these concerns is a strong bias against government spending. Particularly when the spending is for minority groups popularly supposed to be prime sources of violence and crime. As a result, Mr. Nixon is on high ground when he cuts off money voted by the Congress or reorganizes the government in the name of efficiency.

Despite all this, the Congress is not without redoubtable weapons. First off, there is the use of the appropriations power as a blunt instrument against any practice the Congress truly opposes.

For example, the Congress has rightly evoked considerable anger at the refusal of the Pentagon to give out any information on the bombing of North Vietnam. That silence policy might change a little if the House and Senate voted to lop off, say, 75 percent of the funds used to sustain the fat public relations operation that services the Pentagon.

The same tactic could be applied to funds for the White House staff and the various departments to bar Mr. Nixon's effort to reorganize the executive branch without congressional approval.

A second general technique is to borrow a leaf from the President's book on revenue-sharing. Right now the Congress votes categorical grants on such matters as conservation, aid to farmers or low-income housing subsidies. When the President cuts off the funds, no truly important group is badly hurt.

But it would be different if the Congress began voting big grants addressed to general purposes and giving the spending discretion to the cities. In this way money could be directed to those who need it most.

But the funds would be part of a larger whole which the President would tamper with only at some political cost. The more so as the Congress would be adopting the revenue-sharing plan that the President affects to favor.

Finally, the Congress could begin to develop some informal means for dealing with the President's budget in a responsible way. A plan to that effect is already being circulated among certain Democratic leaders and committee chairmen.

It calls for the establishment of an informal leadership committee on the budget. As soon as the President presented his budget, the committee would receive a thorough staff analysis of its contents. The analysis would yield a clear picture of the budget's economic implications, of its central priorities and of the major options for significant change.

This informed, the committee would set guidelines as to the general size and shape of the budget. It could come up with a higher total figure or a lower total figure. It could also set general guidelines for priorities. Thus it might demand that \$5 billion should be transferred from, say, Defense to Health.

These guidelines would have a rough binding effect on the appropriations committees. Instead of each session ending with a supplementary appropriation bill, there would be an equalizing bill trimming particular items in accord with the guidelines before money was finally appropriated.

The results of such a process would be a congressional budget that posed a clear alternative to the presidential budget. Mr. Nixon would have competition in the budget-cutting game, and the President would be forced to take into consideration the general bias against spending.

The adoption of such practices to be sure, is not easy. Some congressional leaders would have to take responsibilities they have previously shucked off. Others would have to yield prerogatives they would be loath to surrender. But the task is not impossible. The Congress can deal with the President—even this President—from a position of strength. And if it fails, it is only thanks to the weakness and vanity of the legislative leaders.











## K.'s Trading Deficit Sets a 20-Year Record

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Britain's visible trade deficit rose to the highest level since the Korean War as the value of the pound sterling fell a lot more than expected.

The Office of Economic Affairs said the deficit was £2,289 million in 1972, compared with £2,239 million in 1971.

A preliminary calculation for December deficit was £23 million, an increase from £21 million in November.

Although the trade deficit was larger than expected, the pound sterling remained relatively firm in foreign exchange markets, prompting some analysts to conclude that the Bank of England was supporting the pound.

The pound hardly moved after the announcement and ended near \$2.3514, a decline of 13 points from the day before.

## Bonn Raises Discount Rate To 5 Percent

FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (AP)—The West German central bank decided today to raise the discount rate from 4.5 to 5 percent and the Lombard rate from 6.5 to 7 percent, effective tomorrow.

It was the fourth time in the last three months that the key lending rates have been raised in an effort to curb inflation.

The discount rate is that charged by the Bundesbank to banks borrowing against bills. The Lombard rate applies to borrowing against securities.

The bank also decided to reduce the rediscount volume of banks another 10 percent effective April 1. The bank had decided last Nov. 30 to reduce the rediscount volume by 10 percent effective Feb. 1.

The rediscount volume applies to the total amount banks can borrow against bills. Reducing the volume further tightens credit as an alternative to a discount rate increase.

## Bonn Raises Discount Rate To 5 Percent

Action on Credit Aims To Curb Money Supply

Other factors included reduced supplies, but there was no profiteering by the meat trade, the investigators decided.

They sent their report to Prime Minister Heath, who ordered it at the weekend. The inquiry team said they expected prices to drop again soon, but warned that amid a world shortage of beef, prices of best cuts would not fall to the levels of before last November when the price boom started.

## Swedes Set Big Reforms In '73 Budget

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Social Democratic government, facing a crucial general election later this year, presented a new budget today with sweeping social reforms to be financed mainly by employers.

With only modest increases to the tax burden of the average citizen, the government proposed to:

- Guarantee all unemployed persons a minimum salary of 35 kronor (about \$7.27) a day.
- Foot at least half the nation's dental care bills.
- Increase old age pensions to an annual \$300 kronor (\$1,700) for single persons and to \$330 kronor for a married couple.
- Guarantee all sick persons 90 percent of their normal working salary during their period of sickness.
- Allow parents to stay home from work to nurse a sick child under 10 years of age with 90 percent of their salary covered.
- Increase government allowances to handicapped children and disabled persons, to day nurseries and youth centers, and to raise rent allowances to low wage earners.
- The government also pledged to increase the daily allowance to draftees and to improve service facilities in sparsely populated areas.

The new package swelled the social welfare budget to over 20 billion kronor for the first time in history. The reforms will be financed mainly by a 1 percent increase of the employers tax and a modest increase of the tax on gas and fuel oil.

The budget spending totals 66.3 billion kronor, with an estimated deficit of 6 billion kronor. The 1972 budget totaled 61 billion kronor with a deficit of 1.2 billion kronor, the highest ever.

Opposition Leaders Critical

Opposition party leader Gunnar Strang, with painting a far too rosy picture of Sweden's economic situation.

"A foreigner who reads what the finance minister has to say in his budget must get the impression that Sweden is a paradise on earth. Price increases are said to be low, the level of employment high and the development of commercial and industrial life satisfactory.

"But we who have lived in Sweden the last two years know that this picture is false. The government has failed to secure full employment, promote trade and commerce and keep back price increases." Liberal party leader Gunnar Helen said.

Other party leaders voiced similar criticism.

Continued Controls

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Roy Jenkins, said the government would create two separate bodies to control pay and prices in Britain's anti-inflation fight.

The present freeze is due to end on Feb. 28, but the government has the power to extend it for over 90 days.

Barber told reporters after the meeting: between management and trade union leaders, the government that the final of a bill implementing the freeze will be published next Tuesday and it is hoped that legislation will be implemented.

There was no definite word for the end of Phase 2 but government hopes it will be the end of this year.

Union Rejection

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Michael Orlamond, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, told newsmen: "We are telling the government in no uncertain terms to cut back inflationary measures. We are not prepared to accept any attempt to continue any restrictions on pay increases."

He said the government would need a new agreement with the unions on effective price controls and on a broad range of other policies.

"Without that," he added, "it is only a matter of time before the policy collapses."

Heather said if the government continues statutory pay the unions probably will ensure the cooperation of the "trade union movement," he said.

pan Sets Curb Growth Rate

Export Items

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—The French government has decided to curb export growth in seven categories of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The goods affected include rice, steel, steel tubes, household electric appliances, 35-millimeter cameras, meter movie cameras and any camera lenses.

The ministry will set maximum growth rates for these for the year ending Aug. 31, meaning that application is effective to last Sept. 1.

Officials estimated that this will result in exports being \$200 million to \$300 million less than what they would have been without controls on global growth of these seven items.

## U.S. Economic Outlook: An Analysis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—This is the season for forecasting the outlook for the U.S. economy in 1973, and the verdict is almost unanimous that an economic boom in money income, jobs, and profits lies ahead. "All signals are 'go' for another year of growth," says Prof. Paul A. Samuelson.

Europeans, for all of their complaints about the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit and its refusal to pay over gold for dollar balances, are pushing each other out of the way to buy stocks on Wall Street.

And the administration is readying an economic report for the end of January, patting itself on the back for a good forecast a year ago and predicting another bang-up year in 1973.

The Democratic economists see much the same picture—although some of them fear that the Federal Reserve, unable to change historic habits, will nip the boom off too quickly by excessively tight credit.

Yet, the euphoria is something less than complete. Overriding it all is a dark threat—the senseless carpet bombing of North Vietnam.

Save This Newspaper!

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Researchers at the University of Aston in Birmingham, England, report that they have discovered how to convert newspaper into "wholesome and nutritional" food for animals.

Trials were carried out by using large quantities of newspaper in the diets of beef and dairy cattle. These showed that the treated paper was non-toxic, nutritious and did not affect yields of meat or milk.

The conversion process involves soaking the newspaper in water to form a soft paste which is then seeded with a fungus, which grows on the paste and within 24 hours is of sufficient nutritional value to be fed to the cattle.

France Seen EEC Leader by '85

PARIS (UPI)—By 1985 France and Japan will have left Britain and Germany in the dust to boast the highest living standard in the world after the United States, a U.S. research institute reports.

The Paris branch of the Hudson Institute has dropped an economic bombshell in a report ordered by the French government and delivered last week.

The gist of the report, by political scientist Edmund Stillman, sharp reactions, including an invitation to debate British officials on British television.

"It's amazing—the Germans are morose, the Italians are annoyed, the British are scornful and the French are incredulous," Mr. Stillman says.

Mr. Stillman's figures, corrected for inflation, are based on gross national product, labor productivity growth, investment efficiency and technological performance.

"Germany Not the Most Dynamic"

"The most curious look at the figures shows that the German economy was not the most dynamic in Europe," he said. "The French economy in the last 13 years has grown more than 30 percent faster than the German economy, in the last seven years more than a third faster and in the last four years more than twice as fast. We have a habit of overestimating Germany because of its economic miracle in the late 1940s and 1950s."

"Britain's economy 'took off' in the 18th century, Germany's in the 1870s, but France was stagnant until after 1945 when it divested itself of colonial wars and began rapid expansion in the 1960s."

"It's a tremendous advantage to be a late-

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Peugeot Sees Sharply Higher Profit

Peugeot expects net earnings in 1973 to show an increase of about 50 percent from the 73.6 million francs earned in 1971. It says the sharp rise is partly due to exceptional gains last year. It expects to report that revenues increased about 16.3 percent to 153.7 million francs (about \$30 million). Net earnings of its main subsidiary, St. des Automobiles Peugeot, are expected to increase more than 30 percent from the 105.63 million francs recorded in 1971.

### Gulf Buys Into Broken, Boreri Unit

Gulf Energy & Environmental System, a subsidiary of Gulf Oil, has acquired a 45 percent interest in Hoechsttemperaturkraftwerke GmbH, a nuclear reactor manufacturing subsidiary of Brown, Boveri & Cie. AG. The big West German electric equipment concern, Gulf and Brown, Boveri also reached agreement on mutual licensing arrangements involving technology for Gulf's high temperature gas-cooled reactor and for a thorium high temperature reactor developed by Brown, Boveri. Gulf says the arrangements will make it possible for complete high temperature gas-cooled nuclear power plants to be sold in Germany. However, it declined to disclose the terms of its acquisition or of the licensing arrangements.

### Heinz Expects Extraordinary Charge

H.J. Heinz will have an extraordinary loss of \$25 million in fiscal 1973 ending May 3 as a result of write-downs and phasing out expenses. The company will phase out its Mexican operations, withdraw from direct farming activities by

its Ore-Ida Foods subsidiary and implement a "less significant" write-down of certain foreign subsidiaries. The company said total income tax benefits could not yet be determined. Heinz expects the discontinuation of these less operations will have a "beneficial effect on future profitability and growth."

### Whitney to Sell Sunday Supplement

Booth Newspapers Inc. has reached an agreement in principle with Whitney Communications Corp. to acquire Parade Publications, publishers of Parade magazine. Booth will issue 902,128 shares of its common stock for Parade Publications. The transaction is valued at \$27 million. Parade publishes a syndicated Sunday magazine supplement carried by 101 newspapers with an aggregate circulation of approximately 13 million, conducts printing operations in its Philadelphia facility and owns and operates the Diversified Printing Corp. Whitney is a privately-owned corporation headquartered in New York.

### Amex Probing Lafayette Trade

The American Stock Exchange has begun an investigation into trading in the shares of Lafayette Radio Electronics, which have plummeted about 36 percent early this week. The investigation will try to determine whether any of the brief selling that preceded the disclosure of what Wall Street viewed as a disappointing quarter was caused by inside information. According to an institutional salesman from a major brokerage concern, at least one seller of Lafayette stock knew about the bad news as early as last Friday.

## Vietnam Uncertainty Clouding Euphoria

Many of the economists who have been making joyous forecasts for 1973 did so at a time when the war appeared to be winding down. Their optimism was increased by Henry Kissinger's pre-election assurance that "peace is at hand."

It is hard to assess the economic impact of the dramatic switch from expectations of peace to the December resumption of the bombing, now suspended while negotiations resume in Paris.

At the end of October and prior to the election, the promise of peace was almost there to touch. The stock market gathered steam, and the Dow Jones index finally topped the magic 1,000 mark. The economic momentum for another big year was clearly at hand.

It may still be, but the turnaround in peace prospects creates some doubt.

For example, Saul Klamman, attuned to watch consumer spending patterns closely as vice-president and economist of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, says:

"Overriding all... uncertainty is the unexpected return of the black cloud of Vietnam. If, in fact, the current breakdown of peace negotiations proves more than a temporary hiatus, I would say that all bets are off on the 1973 outlook for the general economy, as well as for savings, mortgage and housing markets."

Unsettling Letdown

Mr. Klamman added, in a speech to the American Finance Association meeting in Toronto at the end of the year that "the letdown in confident expectations of an imminent peace agreement is psychologically more unsettling than the continued dull ache of a seemingly endless but wound-down war."

There are other consequences. For one thing, bombing costs money. Instead of winding down, war costs are winding up. According to Washington Post staff writer Michael Getler, the 12 days of incredibly heavy B-52 raids in December alone cost \$500 million.

Overall, the Vietnam war since the end of September has cost from \$1 billion to \$2 billion more than previously estimated. Obviously, unless a cease-fire or end to the war is speedily negotiated, more billions will be poured down a drain that has already cost \$133 billion since fiscal 1965.

Budget Limit

But if the administration is to keep its word, the federal budget for fiscal 1973 will be held to a \$250-billion limit. And a goal of no more than \$270 billion for fiscal 1974 has been implied.

That means that the saturation bombing in December not only

## Big Board Prices Soar, Then Fade on Phase 3

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT)—Prices soared on the New York Stock Exchange today in response to President Nixon's relaxation of wage-price controls and profit-margin limitations under Phase 3.

First word of the administration's new economic program, which takes effect immediately, reached Wall Street shortly after noon, sending traders and investors into a buying spree that abated during the afternoon.

At noon, the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead by 150 points. An hour later, with the market at its best level of the torrid session, the Dow was up by 155.3.

Profit-taking then appeared to clip the gains and the Dow ended with an advance of 5.64 at 1,051.70.

This represents a record closing level, erasing Monday's former high at 1,047.85.

The initial assessment in the business community today was that companies would enjoy greater freedom to raise prices and thereby ease the pinch of rising costs. Changes in profit-margin regulations also were interpreted as a boon to many companies.

The announcement itself removed one key element of uncertainty in the marketplace. Chief among the remaining uncertainties is the course of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

Volume on the NYSE climbed to 25.05 million shares, marking the sixth-busiest session in Big Board history.

In the first three trading days this week, the market had shown generally small price changes and some weakening in its technical structure.

Today, with the picture changed with dramatic suddenness, winners outnumbered losers by 834 to 643 on the exchange.

The emphasis, however, remained on well-known and quality stocks—both of the blue-chip and glamour variety.

Among the day's strong performers were IBM, up 3 3/4 to 415 1/4, Philip Morris, 1 1/2 to 128 3/4, Sony, 1 1/8 to 66 3/4, Digital Equipment, 1 5/8 to 99 7/8, and Matsushita, 1 3/8 to 31 3/8.

Trans World Airlines edged up 1 1/2 to 36 after having dropped

## Mellon Bank Net Off in '72, Up in Quarter

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT)—Mellon National Corp., the parent company of the largest bank in Pennsylvania, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, reported yesterday that its operating income, its profit margin and the rate of return that it earned on its stockholders' investments all declined during 1972.

However, Mellon—which was the first of the nation's major money-market banks to disclose its earnings for 1972—reported a decisive reversal of the decline in its profitability during the fourth quarter.

Mellon's fourth-quarter earnings were \$12.8 million, or \$1.28 a share, up 9.8 percent from the \$11.7 million, or \$1.17 a share, earned in the final three months of 1971. Net income including profits or losses on transactions in investment securities, was \$13.7 million, or \$1.37 a share, in the fourth quarter of 1972, up from \$11.7 million, or \$1.17 a share the year before.

For the year, Mellon said operating earnings were \$45.6 million, or \$4.56 a share, down from \$47.8 million, or \$4.78 a share, in 1971.

Net income was \$45.5 million, or \$4.55 a share, compared with the previous year's \$45.3 million, or \$4.53 a share.

Gross revenue amounted to \$306.1 million in 1972, up from \$296.1 million in 1971, and interest paid was \$177.9 million, up from \$172.2 million.

Mellon said its profit margin dipped to 13.9 percent from 15.6 percent in 1971, while the rate of return on stockholders' investments fell to 8.9 percent from 9.3 percent.

First National Boston	
Fourth Quarter 1972	1971
Profits (millions)...	\$11.6 \$10.7
Per Share .....	\$0.97 \$0.89
Profits (millions)...	\$11.7 \$10.7
Per Share .....	\$0.97 \$0.90
Year	
Profits (millions)...	\$42.1 \$40.4
Per Share .....	\$3.51 \$3.37
Profits (millions)...	\$42.7 \$45.5
Per Share .....	\$3.52 \$3.80
a-Before securities transactions.	
b-After securities transactions.	

Bank of New York	
Fourth Quarter 1972	1971
Profits (millions)...	\$7.7 \$8.0
Per Share .....	\$1.26 \$1.29
Profits (millions)...	\$7.7 \$8.0
Per Share .....	\$1.25 \$1.26
Year	
Profits (millions)...	\$26.8 \$27.5
Per Share .....	\$2.44 \$2.44
Profits (millions)...	\$26.7 \$26.6
Per Share .....	\$2.46 \$2.46
a-Before securities transactions.	
b-After securities transactions.	

of new national banks in states such as Florida and New York as a device to get around restrictive state laws on branch banking. National banks are required by law to be Fed members.

And, meanwhile, there has been a small but perceptible decline in the proportion of total bank deposits in the country that are held by Fed members. Their bank deposits came to \$467 billion at the end of 1972 or 78.4 percent of the total. The comparable percentages were 79.2 and 78.9 percent, respectively, at the end of 1971 and 1970.

As a solution, the Fed has indicated that it is actively recommending legislation to require all banking subsidiaries of bank-holding companies to be members. This would be in line with its long-standing legislative recommendation—which Congress until now has not been willing to adopt—that all banks be required to be members, or, alternatively, that the Fed's reserve requirements be imposed uniformly on all banks in the country.

## INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

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January, 1973.

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The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed, continued at an accelerated rate! We achieved record profits in every division in every division last year. Many new manufacturing firms in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are seeking investors to help us achieve our goals through continuous hard work and extensive travel.

We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be as small as five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.

We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feed stuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our production is ethical and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top specialty is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 50 days. We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:

1. A guaranteed 15% income for the first year and 15% for the second year. After two years you own convert them to shares.
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3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our Company investments, as these are hard currency.
5. The cost of living index rose 8.8 minimum during the last twelve months and the Financial Times Survey, December, 1972, shows that the group last year. Taking this Survey into consideration, our ASL-BONDS are not offering unattractive high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain, Sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROEBER,  
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.

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Fr. fr. (A) 5.0950-1000  
Fr. fr. (B) 5.0780-70  
Guillem. 22.15-17  
Israeli pound 4.20  
Lira 335.95-528.0  
Pasta 6.77-85  
Schilling 22.15-17  
Sw. kron. 4.7440-45  
Swiss franc 2.7897-7003  
Yen 301.40

Previous  
44.28-41  
44.11-13  
3.2682  
8.2020-70  
20.79-27  
5.0875-2500  
5.0815-2540  
2.2255-2365  
4.20  
585.65-55  
53.47-48  
22.15-18  
4.7427-84  
3.7948-53  
302.90

A. Fro. St. Commercial







# New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

DITF Indices | CORN

[illegible]

Jan	40.00	40.00	41.00
Aug	40.70	40.97	43.57
Dec	39.90	40.17	37.70

[illegible]

July 23; Aug 16; Oct 60; Dec 48.  
FROZEN PORK BELLIES

[illegible]

40.93	40.70	AEG.....	151	AirLiquide...	350
42.17	39.93	Aug.Thyssen.	75	Allmenaire..	165
		BASF.....	171.70		

[illegible]

Price	Bowater.....	2.24	Schneider.....	172.50
Yam	BritAmTab... ..	2.92	Suez.....	366
	Brit.Oxy.....	6.79	Thomson.....	172.70
	Brit.Pet.....	5.90	Unilever.....	185.00

W. Wines	723	SLAC	0.37%	Wendel	35.70
Corp.	929	Chartered	2.70		
780	Chubb	1.41			
800	Chryse	0.17			
718	Dapagotto	0.15			
336	Dawson	2.54			
238	Duane Rep.	4.20			
1,070	Duffin	1.48			
8,020	Empire	1.06			
500	Equity	1.00			
1,000	Frederick	7.75			
318	GEC	1.51			
369	Globe	1.00			
60	GuINVEST	2.56			
118	Guthrie	1.87			
245	Hawthorne	1.00			
595	Hawthorne	9.20			

Zurich		
	Abnissae	2.05
	Bally	1.70
	B. Boveri	1.25
	Cine-Geigy	2.50
	Comptel	1.00
	Fischer	1.00
	Hof Rochen	179.50
	Imbi	2.25
	Sandoz	2.00
	SIN B. Suisse	3.25
	Solzer	2.95







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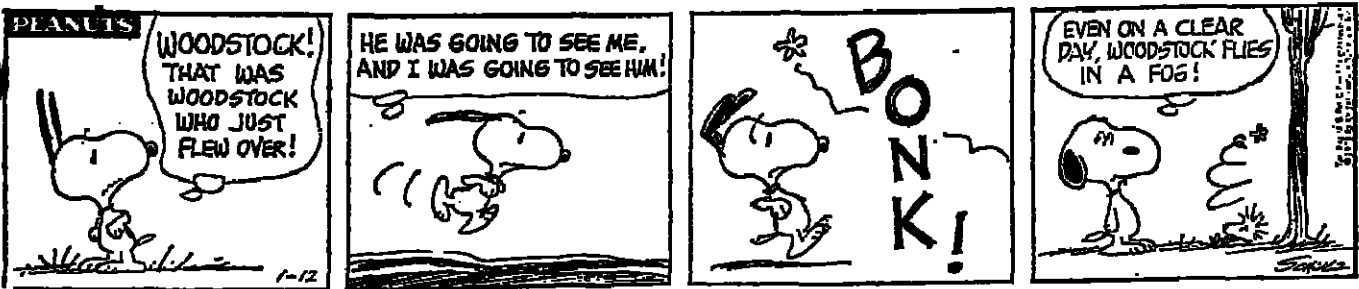
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PEANUTS



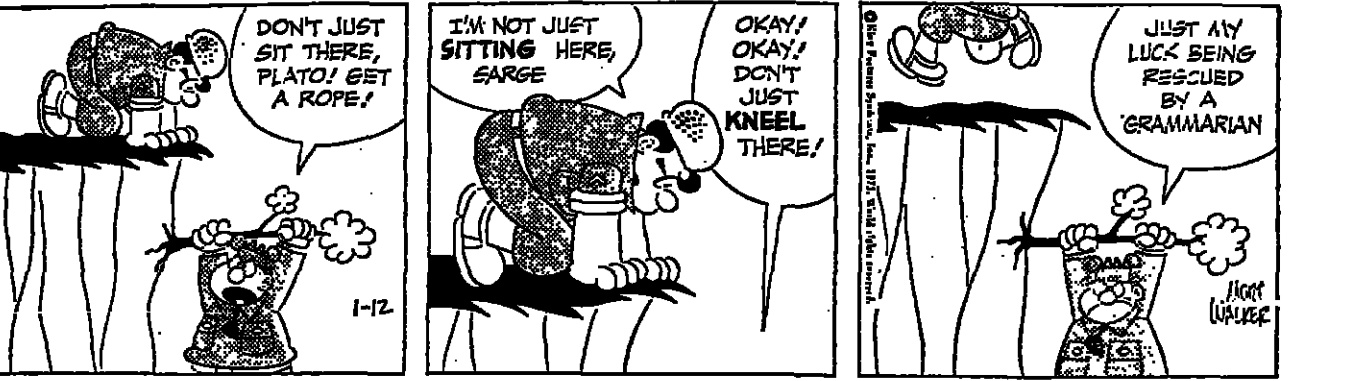
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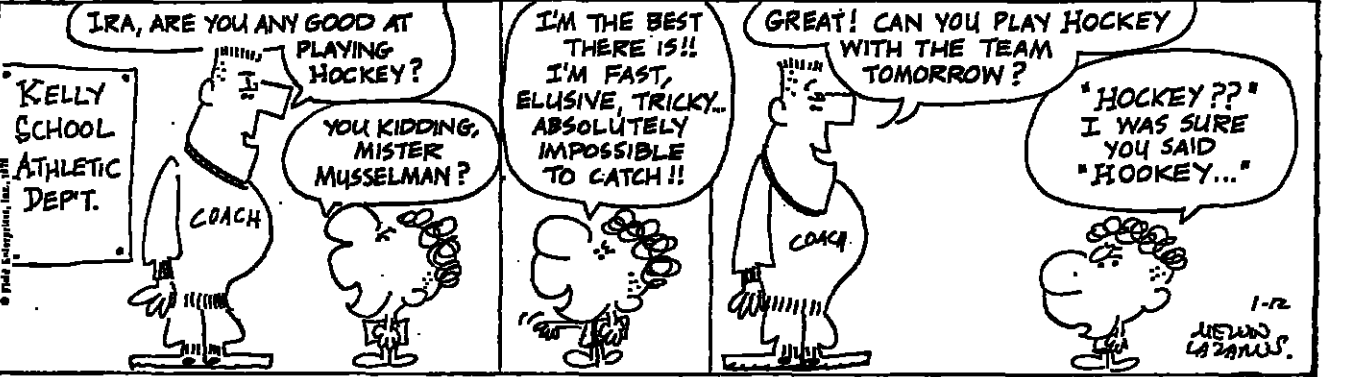
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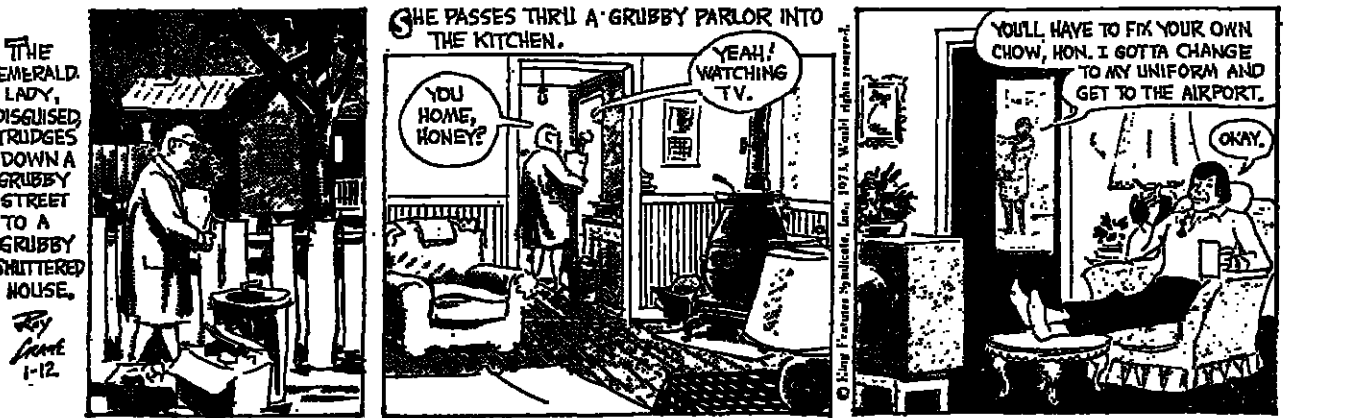
BEETLE BAILEY



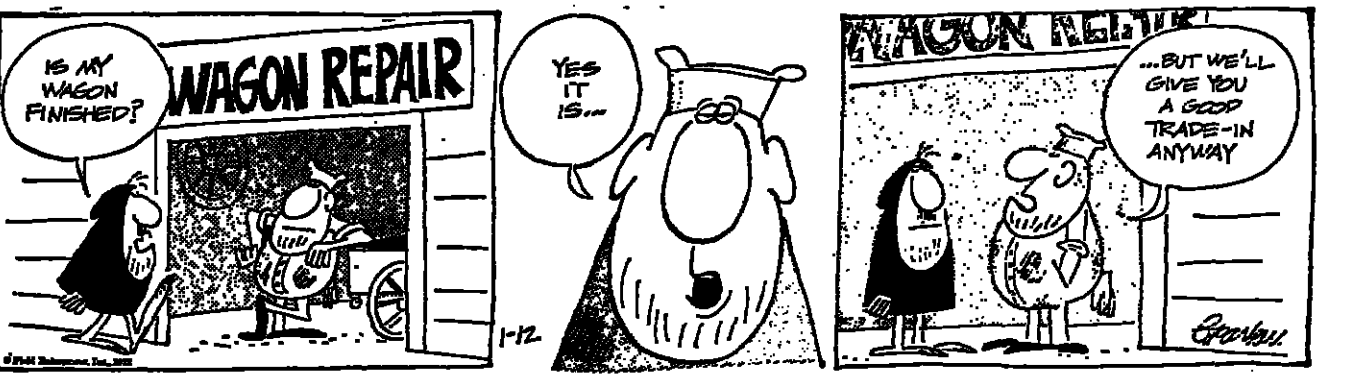
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



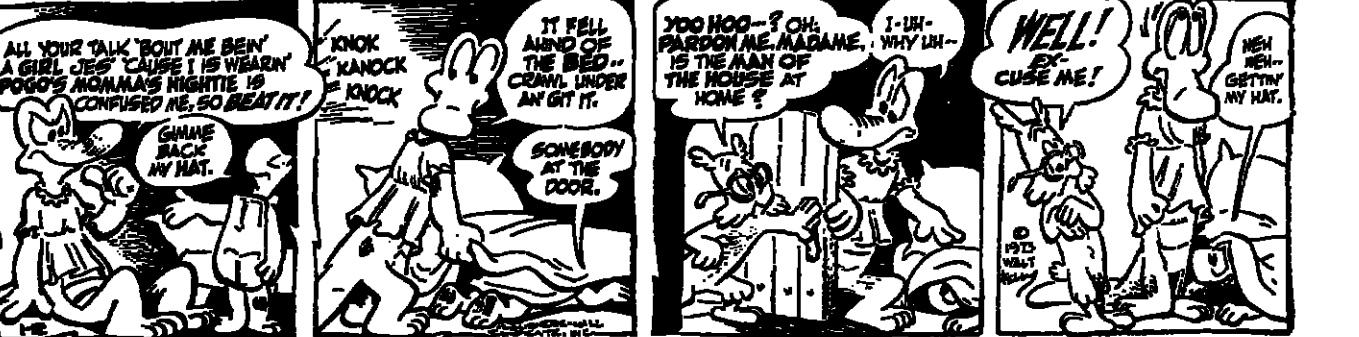
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A declarer who hears bidding on both sides of him has much better prospects of finding the winning line of play than he would have against silent opponents. For instance, on this deal South took full advantage of his opponents' bidding activity. When West opened one spade in third position, North might have made a take-out double, but he regarded the king as an asset of dubious value and passed. East should have passed also, but he scraped up a very weak raise. He hoped to shut out North-South, but as it turned out he helped his opponents more than he hindered them.

South came in with three clubs, an action that he would probably not have risked if he had been vulnerable. This was enough to make North head for game, and the question was, which game. His bid of three spades left all avenues open and he subsided when his partner showed a spade stopper by bidding three no-trump.

NORTH  
♠ K  
♥ J854  
♦ KQ62  
♣ 1074

WEST  
♠ AJ1098  
♥ 103  
♦ AJ94  
♣ J6

EAST (D)  
♠ 7542  
♥ Q76  
♦ 873  
♣ Q52

SOUTH  
♠ Q63  
♥ K93  
♦ 105  
♣ AK983

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠  
Pass 3NT Pass Pass  
Pass

West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

WISCONSIN CONFIDENTIAL  
INTERNATIONAL KNEELER  
REVENUE SEVILLE  
ARABIC DISTINGUISH  
TUTU SHAW STRAD  
OKENS RAP FMS  
THIRPAINALLEY  
HIDEANDSEEK  
DELMITATEDIO  
OLIMPIA MORA  
HOLMS SLAT MEXI  
AREOID ARAP ART  
RAMROD CLAUSAL  
EMENDED HORKONE  
ASSESS ENTENTE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE ONLY PLACE HE EVER GOES IS TO THE VET'S... THAT'S HOW HE KNOWS!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEWEL  
TREEB  
ALOONG  
STOUBE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

Yesterday's Jumble: DELVE CRAWL LEWAY EXHALE  
Answers: One might be relieved to say it—"WHERE!"

# BOOKS

## ESSAYS IN PERSUASION

By John Maynard Keynes. St. Martin's Press. 451 pp. \$9.50.  
Reviewed by Leonard Silk

"HERE are the croakings of 12 years—the croakings of a Cassandra who could never influence the course of events in time." Thus did Keynes introduce his "Essays in Persuasion" in 1931. The book has just been reissued, in expanded form, as Volume IX of The Collected Writings of John Maynard Keynes. It now includes two important later essays, "The Means to Prosperity" (1933), which foreshadowed his masterpiece, "The General Theory of Employment, Money and Interest" (1936), and "How to Pay for the War" (1940), which introduced the concept of the "inflationary gap" that was to figure so prominently in wartime and postwar economic policy.

For the general reader, this collection of essays has the enormous advantage, compared with his more formal work of utter simplicity, clarity and verve. Nearly all the essays were written as newspaper pieces, radio talks or political speeches; some are even illustrated by David Low cartoons from The London Evening Standard.

The pieces were all written to influence the course of events, but, as Keynes remarks, Cassandra was better at prophecy than persuasion. Economics, it seems, get their best training from diseases, like surgeons in time of war. But, in the case of both economists and surgeons, society may later reap the benefits of knowledge so dearly bought.

Keynes was either a direct participant or an inside observer of all the important economic struggles of his time—the tragic failure to build a stable peace in Europe after World War I, the inflation and deflation of the 1920s and 1930s, the collapse of the international monetary system, the economic management of World War II and the job of putting the world monetary system back together again after the war. He died April 21, 1946, just after returning to England from the Savannah (Ga.) Conference for the establishment of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund. He suffered a heart attack on the way home. The last thing he wrote, "deprived of leisure of mind and pen by vain preoccupation with the perplexed business of the world," was an essay on Bernard Shaw and Isaac Newton for a Festschrift for G.B.S.

He doubtless loved letters and art more than economics, but his economic legacy is fantastic. He called for the establishment of a European economic community after World War I. In his attack on the "Carthaginian" peace treaty of Versailles, he demonstrated the folly of imposing huge war debts upon another nation—debts that could not be collected but that would only exacerbate international tensions. His demonstration (ignored at the time) had much to do with the subsequent U.S. decisions to make Lend-Lease and Marshall Plan grants rather than loans to its allies. Probably the United States stuck to this policy too long after the war; it could have used repayments later, when its own balance of payments slid into deficit. Yet there can be little doubt that American generosity after World War II played a vital part in avoiding a repetition of the economic and military disasters that meant the vindictiveness bred after World War I.

In the long run, in which he is dead and we are not, Keynes seems to have won all his causes: the gradual abandonment of gold that he prophesied in "Auriferes Farnes"; the adoption of greater exchange-rate flexibility that will make it unnecessary for a nation ever to go through anything like the long slump and unemployment that Britain endured in the 1920s and early 1930s to defend an overvalued pound; the general acceptance by both conservatives and liberals in all countries of the necessity of government management and control of the economy to insure relatively full employment and price stability.

Perhaps his most important contribution was the reconstruction of economic theory—vague theory to empiricism, from excessive focus on prices to a concern with overall output, income and employment, from limited market models to models of the economic system as a whole.

His fruits have not yet all been gathered in. The world monetary system that appears destined to emerge in the next decade seems likely to be much closer to Keynes's original plan than the American-dictated system that emerged from Bretton Woods almost 30 years ago.

In these essays in prophecy and persuasion, Keynes looked beyond his own troubled times. In "Possibilities for Our Grandchildren," written in 1930, in the midst of the Depression, he anticipated John Kenneth Galbraith by forecasting the end of the "economic problems" of scarcity and poverty. He saw men free "to return to some of the most sun and certain principles of religion and traditional virtue—that are rice is a vice, that the exacting of usury is a misdemeanor, and the love of money is detestable." We shall once more value education means and reserve the way to the useful. We shall honor those who can teach us how to pluck the hour and the day virtuously and well, the delightful people who are capable of taking direct enjoyment in things, the lilies of the field who toil no longer do they spin."

But he warned that the time for all this was not yet; that for another century we would have to pretend that fair is foul and foul is fair; avarice and usury and ill-presumption would have to be our gods for a little longer still.

If we get through—out of the tunnel of economic necessity into the daylight—the economists of Bloomsbury will have done more than anyone else to get us there.

Leonard Silk is on the financial staff of The New York Times.

# CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS  
1 Dundee headgear  
4 Neighbor of Ida  
8 Mystery ship  
13 Have bills  
14 ... were  
15 Numerical prefix  
16 Used to be  
17 Certain notes  
19 Doctrine  
20 Conceal  
21 Silent star, with  
23 Jackie and  
24 Pacific nation:  
25 Yank  
27 Gypsy man  
30 See 21 Across  
31 Award  
32 Bohemian  
34 Ovid's field  
35 Flattens  
36 Munchausen  
37 Out back  
38 Dutch  
39 One on the move  
40 Exercised  
41 Libr  
42 Singer Columbo  
43 Noun ending  
44 Navy officer:  
45 Musical notes  
46 Private groups  
49 Alleviate  
53 Initials of the  
54 Ho's  
57 Not: Prefix  
58 Electron tubes  
59 Guthrie  
60 Electees  
61 Dice throw  
62 Devour  
63 The limit, sometimes  
DOWN  
1 Namely  
2 Floating  
3 Hypnotists  
4 Feminine titles  
5 "The Love"  
6 Names, in Paris  
7 Shoot  
8 As H  
9 Blank Fr.  
10 Plurative  
11 Sked listing  
12 Musical notes  
13 Eccentric  
18 Loose change  
22 Gross units  
24 S. A. wildcats  
25 Common  
26 Contraction  
28 Gay  
29 Blind  
30 U. S. Indians  
31 Former Niagara  
32 Falls transit  
31 Verify  
32 Glossy black  
37 eight  
38 No charge  
43 Sacks  
47 Edge  
48 Impertinent  
49 Early Asian  
50 Use the teeth  
51 Height: Prefix  
52 Divulge  
53 Mag men  
55 Clock symbol  
56 Chicken or smoo

هكمن النحل



## Owners Also Meeting

## Phillies Pick Shortstop to Open Baseball Draft

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Alan Bannister, the No. 1 selection yesterday's free agent winter baseball draft here, received a \$100,000 bonus, rumored to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, the Phillies when he was signed immediately in Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia gained the right to make the first selection in the draft with the dubious distinction of having the worst record in the major leagues last year. But despite the Phillies' ineptitude on the field and Bannister's impressive statistics at Arizona State, the 22-year-old shortstop will have his hands full trying to make a starting spot since his competition will be Larry Bowa—one of the league's best glove men.

"I've never played on Astro-Turf and I've never seen Bowa directly," said Bannister, who batted .380 and hit 13 homers in 70 games for Arizona State last year. "But I'm looking forward to the competition."

In Chicago, the 24 owners of major league baseball teams are meeting today to receive a report on their stalemated negotiations with the players and to vote on two innovations—interleague play and the use of the "designated pinch-hitter."

They also are expected to vote on approving the new ownership of the New York Yankees. But the chief items on the agenda will focus on the American League's renewed demand for changes in the rules to increase business at the box office.

Little hope is held that interleague play will be allowed this season, which is scheduled to start in April. But the owners are expected to consider the plan for the 1974 season. Under it, teams in the American League would play six games during the season against teams in the National League.

In the draft, most teams placed a premium on pitchers and, as a result, 13 hurlers were selected in the opening round.

After Texas chose the second player, second baseman Bradley Stuart of Hagerstown, Md.—San Diego selected 6-foot-4 right-hander Dave Wehrmeister of La Grande, Ill.

**OTHER SELECTIONS**  
Other pitchers selected by the major league clubs for their own consideration in the first round of the draft were: James McGowan of Loyola, Md., picked by the Cardinals; Mike Thompson of Tipton, Mo., by the Braves; Randy Smith of Abilene, Mo., by the Yankees; and Mike McQuinn of St. Louis, by the Red Sox.

Also, James Johnson of Louisville, Ky., by the New York Mets; Samuel Moore of Jackson, Miss., by the Oakland A's; and Stephen Trevis of Anaheim, Calif., by the Angels.

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## Steelers' Harris Leads an 'Army'

## The Commander in Chief Is a Rookie

By Red Smith  
NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT)—The commander in chief of Franco's Italian Army sat in Leone's Italian wine cellar the other day, gazing in wild surprise upon row after row of dusty bottles lining the walls from floor to ceiling. In this one room, Franco Harris could see more good chianti than is dreamed of in his philosophy, more than is dreamed of by all his brothers and sisters: Giuseppe Harris, Mario Harris, Daniela Harris, Maria Harris, Alvaro Harris, Luana Harris, Piero Harris and Michele Harris.

Franco Harris is the large young man from Mount Holly, N.J., whose headlong rush into the record books brought him personal acclaim as rookie of the year in the American Conference of the National Football League, helped the Pittsburgh Steelers enjoy the most successful season in all their 40 years, and won him his stars as generalissimo of the ethnic aberration known as his "army."

## Not Military Nor Latin

This force is neither military in nature nor Latin in derivation. It is a fan club that sprang into being while Harris was matching the matchless Jim Brown's record by gaining 100 yards or more in six consecutive games, and the troops rallied to the red, white and green colors of Italy out of respect for Franco's mother, the Italian war bride of a black American GI.

"It's a fun thing," Harris explained. "They come to the games with pepperoni and cheese and wine and pass it around in the stands and have a big time for themselves."

His words were barely audible, his diffident manner a striking contrast to the bold and assertive violence he exhibits with a football tucked under his arm. He was in New York on a commercial promotion and he seemed ill at ease in the role.

As an undergraduate, Harris carried the ball for Penn State, practically under the eye of Pittsburgh scouts, yet if the Steelers could have made an earlier selection than they did in last year's draft, he probably wouldn't be one of them. They were looking for defensive backs and settled for Harris in the first round only because the Green Bay Packers had already grabbed Willie Buchanon.

Through Buchanon performed admirably as a cornerback, it is unlikely that he could have got the Steelers past the final round of the American Conference race. They got that far with Harris; indeed, it was his touchdown run in the closing seconds against Oakland that qualified Pittsburgh for the title game.

## Briton Stewart Favored

## Liquori to Run 2 Miles, First Race Since Injury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP)—Confident Ian Stewart agrees with the watchmen who have named him the favorite in the two-mile run in the National Invitation Track Meet at College Park, Md., tomorrow night.

Stewart and a fellow British Olympian, Brendon Foster, were the best known of the foreigners who arrived yesterday to compete in the indoor meet.

"The field doesn't mean much to me at all," admitted Stewart, scanning a list of his opponents, which includes Marty Liquori, two-time defending champion Barry Brown of Florida and Irish Olympian Neil O'Connell.

"I don't think about Liquori," he said. Liquori's presence makes the two-mile the glamour event of the sixth annual games, sponsored by the OYO and the University of Maryland's M Club. He'll be making his competitive return since suffering a heel injury which kept him out of the trials for the Munich Olympics.

Until hurt, Liquori was the world's top-rated miler. "He's been running about 100 times a week at the University of Florida (where he is a graduate student)," said meet director Bob Comstock. "Liquori feels the two mile will be easier on his foot because it requires less speed work."

Marty Liquori  
Maryland return

Comstock called Bob Wheeler, the Olympian from Duke, the man to beat.

## NFL Players' Strike Is Seen Unless Owners Shift Stance

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 11 (AP)—"Unless there is a dramatic change in the attitude of the owners," National Football League players strike at the start of the 1973 season, a spokesman for the players has said.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the National Football League Players Association, made the statement after a meeting with 24 team representatives to discuss grievances.

Garvey said team owners have refused to deal with the association and any issues of substance. He said five major issues are at stake.

He said they are the use of artificial turf, players' fines, expansion into Canada, a different form of government and the option rule.

The players said they are concerned about injuries on artificial turf, the use of artificial turf is a negotiable issue, talks are scheduled with the owners next week.

Players' fines are arbitrary, Garvey said, and the owners refuse to negotiate. Garvey also said the players want a say in the rule-making process of the NFL.

Regarding the option clause, Garvey said players want the freedom to play out their options with one team and become free to play with another. At present, NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle has ruled that the club a man leaves must be compensated by the team the man joins.

The club looms as a strong possibility, Garvey said, because "we haven't seen any evidence of a change in the owners' attitude."

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That was the busted play where Oakland's Jack Tatum and Pittsburgh's Frenchy Fuqua leaped for a pass flung in desperation by the Steelers' Terry Bradshaw and the ball was deflected to Harris, who ran 42 yards to victory. What was Franco's proper assignment on the play?

"Block for the receiver. Then when the play got messed up I was running toward Frenchy and Tatum, hoping Frenchy would get the ball and I could block for him. I thought I saw the ball bounce off Tatum so I was pretty sure it was a legal touchdown, but then when the coaches ran out on the field and all the officials were talking and the referee went over to check the television, well, they don't always call 'em right and I was afraid the play might be called back."

Harris hoped and believed he would be playing in the Super Bowl on Sunday, but he won't even be in the stands. He is due in Dallas tomorrow to practice for the Pro Bowl. He was reluctant to predict a Super Bowl winner, but was prodded into the venial sin of picking Washington's delegation from the National Conference over Miami which beat the Steelers for the AFC championship.

"The Redskins have a good running attack," he said, "plus experience. The Dolphins are a good team. They're mature and they capitalize on your mistakes. I think a little bit of our inexperience showed up in the championship game and a little bit of their maturity showed up. They can be run on, though. Washington has more maturity, plus that good running."

## Really Impressed

The Redskins played the Steelers only in a pre-season game and then they Larry Brown "really impressed me," Harris said.

"Of course, you saw plenty of Consona and Kikic," somebody said, referring to Miami's running backs. Slowly Harris raised his Afro haircut. A smile gleamed in the middle of his Count of Monte Cristo whiskers and a dimple creased his cheek.

"Too much," he said. "Pittsburgh fans used to have a reputation as a pretty rough lot," a man said. "Evidently you fellows warmed them up this year."

"I think they recognized that this was a young team trying to put it all together," Harris said. "From what I hear, the Steelers didn't have a great image. I've heard about things being thrown on the field at the players, but I don't really know because I never followed them. I never followed any professional team. I was always outside playing games."

## Dolphins' Matheson Changes Roles

## A Ballhawk in Lineman's Clothing

By Leonard Shapiro

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 11 (WP)—The Miami Dolphins are depending on a dangerous schizophrone to wreak havoc on the Redskins Sunday when Billy Kilmer is faced with an obvious passing situation in Super Bowl VII.

He may look like a defensive lineman, and 75 percent of the time he will be rushing Kilmer, but do not be deceived. Occasionally, Bob Matheson—owner of a rock-crushing business in the off-season—will high-tail his 6-foot-4, 240-pound frame into the Miami secondary, all the more to confuse the quarterback and his receivers, and give the Dolphins eight men defending against the pass.

It is an unusual defense, designed specifically to exploit Matheson's experience as a Cleveland Browns middle linebacker, as well as his violent pass rush. Not coincidentally, the defense was named after the player, or at least the No. 53 on his back.

Control Needed

"Bob Matheson is the only reason we use the 53 defense," said middle linebacker Nick Buonicintini. "If something happened to him, we'd be in rough straits. He is one of the most aggressive people I know. But he has to control himself when he's dropping back on pass protection."

"He's just got to have one hell of a split personality," Matheson estimates he has been in 50 percent of Miami's plays since the 53 was first employed in the season opener against Kansas City. The Dolphins had experimented with it in preseason.

To further beef up the pass coverage, the Dolphins occasionally will use a fifth defensive back. Normally, starting cornerback Tim Foley replaces line-backer Kolen, while Lloyd Mumphord enters the game and moves into Foley's position.

5th Penny

Foley suffered a separated shoulder in the Steelers game and will not play Sunday. Instead, rookie Charles Babb will replace Kolen as the fifth penny in the Dolphins' nickel defense.

However, Miami is not expected to go to the fifth defensive back as much as in the past, considering Babb's relative inexperience. But the 53 defense is a standard operating procedure, a major factor in the Dolphins' leadership of the conference in defense.

Lamar Scores 34

Dwight Lamar's 24 points lifted Southwestern Louisiana to a 129-111 triumph over Lamar. Bowling Green, with Cornelius Cash getting 25 points and 18 rebounds, won 104-97, 92-87. Providence, with Brian DeGregorio tossing in 23 points, beat Western Kentucky, 118-88.

Ernie Kusnyer's two jump shots

in the final three minutes sparked North Carolina State to a 57-55 victory over Southern Methodist and Henry Williams' two foul shots with 3 seconds left boosted Jacksonville to a 73-71 triumph over Furman. Larry Finch set a team career scoring record with 34 points and Ronnie Robinson set a career rebounding mark as they led Memphis State to a 124-75 rout of Florida Tech.

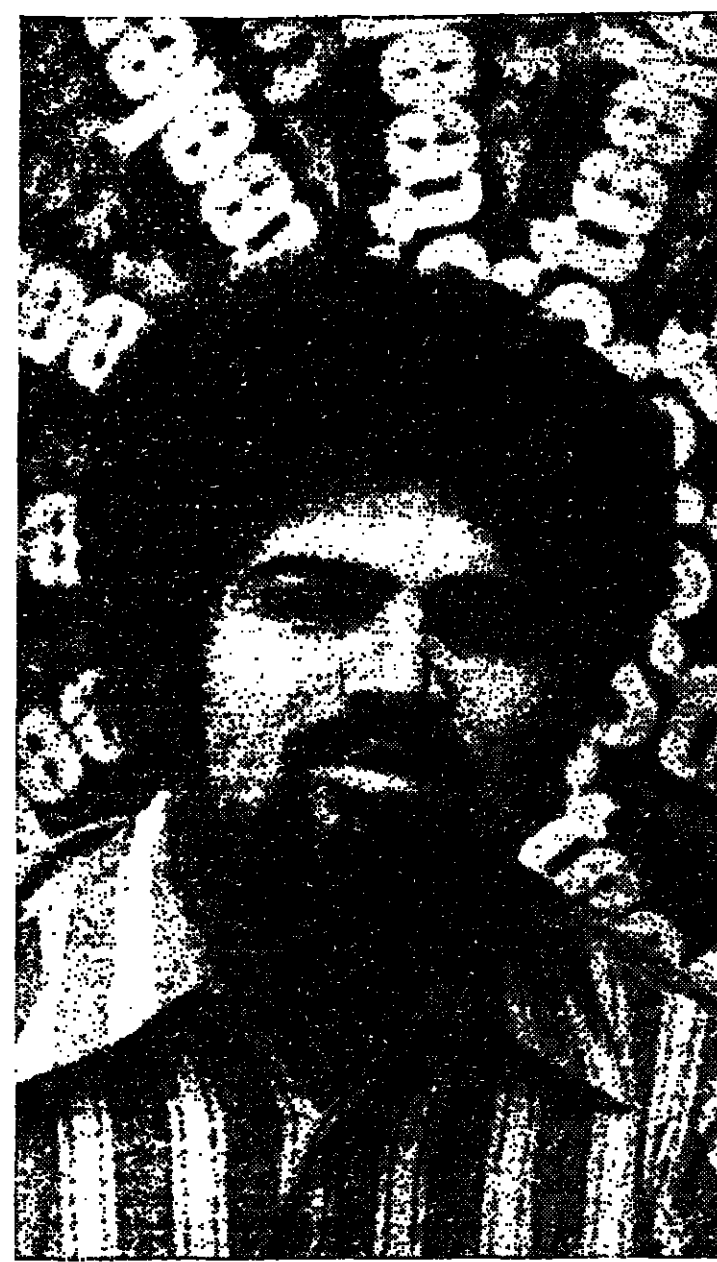
Chris Redding led Duke with 31 points and Gary Melchionni had 21.

North Carolina had little trouble in its ACC game against Clemson, winning, 92-58, but No. 19 Penn State to Massachusetts, 82-58, at home.

George Karl's 33 points led North Carolina to its victory while Massachusetts hit 14 of 19 shots from the field in the second half to upset Penn. Sophomore John Murphy led Massachusetts with 20 points.

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THE GENERALISSIMO—Franco Harris of the Pittsburgh Steelers, the American Conference rookie of the year, heads an "ethnic aberration" known as Franco's Italian Army.

## Loss String Is Snapped By Lakers

NBA 76ers Are Crushed

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Gale Goodrich scored 28 points and Jim McMillian added 23 as the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Philadelphia 76ers, 120-98, last night in a National Basketball Association game at Philadelphia.

Los Angeles, which snapped a three-game losing streak, broke a 26-36 tie and turned the game into a rout. The 76ers' John Block, high for the losers with 30 points, tied the game at 26, but the Lakers spurred for 10 straight points and had a 56-36 halftime advantage. After three quarters, the margin was 94-58.

Suns 123, Pistons 121

At Phoenix, Ariz., Charlie Scott scored 37 points, including a club record 30 in the first quarter, to lead Phoenix past Detroit, 123-121. Scott's first-quarter total broke the mark of 19 set by Suns in 1969.

Bullets 98, SuperSonics 86

Baltimore lost a 23-point lead but came back to score a 98-86 road victory over Seattle and ruin Morris coach (Bucky) Buckwalter's debut. Coach Tom Niswaker was fired earlier in the day and assistant coach Buckwalter was named interim coach.

Kings 102, Bulls 100

At Omaha, Nate Archibald scored 37 points, including two leading lay-ups in the final 2 minutes of play, to help Kansas City-Omaha to a 102-100 victory over Chicago.

Celtics 123, Rockets 108

Boston took a half-game lead over the New York Knicks in the Eastern Conference Atlantic Division with a 123-108 home victory over Houston. Center Dave Cowens scored the Celtics' first three baskets and 12 of his game total of 20 points in the first period.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division

Boston 33 7 425 -  
New York 30 10 418 1/2  
Buffalo 25 17 408  
Philadelphia 4 40 391 3/4

Central Division  
Baltimore 25 17 495 -  
Atlanta 24 28 443 1/2  
Cleveland 13 30 382 1 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE  
Midwest Division  
Milwaukee 32 13 475 -  
KC-Omaha 28 18 458 1 1/2  
Detroit 18 25 419 1 1/2

Pacific Division  
Los Angeles 32 12 478 -  
Golden State 22 22 412 1 1/2  
Phoenix 22 21 412 1/2  
Seattle 13 32 350 2 1/2  
Portland 12 33 350 2 1/2

Wednesday's Results  
Baltimore 88, Seattle 86 (Ridordan 20, Chenier 18, Unseld 18; Hayward 27, Brown 14)

Detroit 123, Detroit 121 (Walk 35, Hawkins 30; Bing 38, Rowe 25). KC-Omaha 98, Chicago 90 (Archibald 37, Givens 12; Love 20, Beard 14, Van Lier 14)

Los Angeles 120, Philadelphia 88 (Goodrich 28, McMillian 23; Sloan 20, Sorenson 15). Boston 123, Houston 107 (Havlicek 22, Cowens 20; Murphy 22, Walker 12).

## College Basketball

Wednesday's Results  
EAST  
West Virginia 102, Cornell 67.  
Davidson 76, Pittsburgh 73.  
Mary 80, Washington 61.  
Massachusetts 62, Penn 58.  
Providence 118, Western Ky. 88.  
Delaware 68, Colorado 36.

SOUTHWEST  
Tenn. St. 74, Tenn. (Chal.) 62.  
North Carolina 92, Clemson 58.  
North Carolina 92, Clemson 58.  
Villanova 75, Richmond 70.  
Memphis 104, Florida Tech 75.  
Southwestern 129, Lamar 111.  
Jacksonville 73, Furman 71.

MIDWEST  
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 71, Butler 65.  
Detroit 77, Detroit (N.J.) 64.  
Bowling Green 62, Marshall 57.  
SOUTHWEST  
S.F. Austin 115, St. Ross 75.  
Houston 86, Baylor 82.  
Kansas St. 87, SMU 85.  
Arizona St. 76, Loyola 67.

WEST  
Santa Fe 78, Southwestern Okla. 67.  
Southern Colo. 73, Montana 70.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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SEEN EXPERIENCED WOMAN for baby of 3 months, 3 days a week, 2nd bedroom room. BAILLY, Paris (Tel): 075-50-77.

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U.S. FARMER needs au-pair. Tel: Paris, 876-25-35.

## ABA Standings

EAST DIVISION  
Carolina 32 15 481 -  
Kentucky 27 18 463 2 1/2  
Virginia 24 22 411 3/4  
New York 16 29 358 1/2  
Memphis 15 28 348 1/2

WEST DIVISION  
Utah 20 18 444 -  
Zephyr 18 20 428 1/2  
Indiana 20 20 424 1/2  
Dallas 17 25 406 1 1/2  
San Diego 18 26 380 1 1/2

Wednesday's Results  
Denver 106, Indiana 105 (Robb 29, Simpson 23; Lewis 28, Freeman 23). Dallas 124, San Diego 111 (R. Jones 24, Nettles 23; Moore 24, Johnson 20). New York 105, Carolina 82 (Lacey 21, Carter 18, Paults 18, Taylor 18; Channingham 36, Jones 13).

"Actually, when Manny's ready, he'll handle almost anybody," Allen admitted.

There had been a report quoting Allen as saying he would sacrifice a year of his life for a Super Bowl victory. "I don't want to get into that," he said, smiling. "Tell you what, though: If we win I don't care if there's an earthquake."

Allen again stressed the age of the Redskins as opposed to the Dolphins, and as an illustration asked the reporters which of three Notre Dame coaches, Hugh Devore, Knute Rockne or Frank Leahy, middle linebacker Mo Pottois had played under. No one answered immediately.

"Herbie Mul-Key guessed Rockne," Allen said.

Allen said he had a view of a game film in which the Dolphins did not throw a pass in the second half. They punted fewer times than any other team in the NFL during the regular season.

"If they get ahead, they'll just crunch it out," Allen said. Manny Sistrunk is likely to start at left defensive tackle again because of his strength against the run, and Allen said he was not upset at Sistrunk's statement after the Green Bay game that he can "whip any man that's made of flesh and blood."

"We even tried to outfit some of the players with unbreakable (sun) glasses that they could flip down over their eyes. Sunday we'll be on the Ram side of the

field, because we're the home team, and that'll be a help."

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"If they get ahead, they'll just crunch it out," Allen said. Manny Sistrunk is likely to start at left defensive tackle again because of his strength against the run, and Allen said he was not upset at Sistrunk's statement after the Green Bay game that he can "whip any man that's made of flesh and blood."

"We even tried to outfit some of



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26